

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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January 21, 1915, Temperature 6 a.m. 59. 2 p.m. 66
Humidity " 69. " 67

WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 30.10

Temperature 6 a.m. 61 p.m. 62
Humidity " 77 " 12

18 日七月初二十年寅甲

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

January 21, 1914

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
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TO-DAY'S

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

GERMAN AEROPLANES' VISIT TO ENGLISH COAST.

MANY BOMBS DROPPED, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE DONE.

Two Men and Two Women Killed.

ALLIES' ARTILLERY CONTINUES DESTRUCTIVE WORK.

[Reuter's Service To The "Telegraph."]

Very Little Damage.

Jan. 20, 12.40 p.m.
The damage caused by the air raid is very slight. It only amounted to £50 sterling at Yarmouth, while the total death roll is two women and two men.

It appears that six aircraft reached the coast and then separated northward and southward.

Situation Normal.

The Yarmouth authorities say positively that their visitors were aeroplanes.

The situation in the raided towns is already normal.

Cromer's Clever Escape.

Cromer cleverly escaped owing to the officials' promptitude in extinguishing all lights. The aircraft consequently did not see the town, and no bombs were dropped on it.

Soldier Succumbs.

Jan. 20, 6.50 p.m.
A soldier has died from wounds received at Yarmouth.

An intensely dark night wrapped the raid in profound mystery.

Aeroplanes or Zeppelins?

Opinion is divided as to whether the raiders were aeroplanes or Zeppelins. The latest idea is that it was an aeroplane dash combined with Zeppelin movements.

The most significant fact is that such comparatively small damage was done. There were about a dozen people injured.

Allies Demolish More Defences.

Jan. 20, 6 p.m.
A Paris communiqué says:

There has been a lively artillery duel at Nieuport; the enemy vainly trying to destroy our bridge at the mouth of the Yser. We succeeded in demolishing a part of his subsidiary defences round about St. Georges' farm, which he had strongly fortified.

The Allies' Effective Artillery.

There have also been artillery actions at Ypres and Lens, and a less violent bombardment of Blangy. Our artillery at Chalons, Perthes and Maasiges was most effective against the enemy's works.

The Allies Retaliate.

The enemy violently attacked Bois de La Grunie. We retired from one trench under its shock, but re-captured, by two vigorous counter-attacks, the greater part, and, afterwards, the whole of the positions.

Smart Work.

The Germans mined the north-east salient of our trenches at Saint Hubert, but we dashed into the cavity made, thus preventing the enemy from getting there.

We established ourselves another hundred metres ahead of the trenches captured from the Germans north-west of Pont-a-Mousson. The enemy made unsuccessful counter-attacks.

There has been artillery engagement at Thann, which has gone in our favour.

Oil Prohibitions.

Jan. 20, 6.50 p.m.

The Board of Trade has prohibited the export outside the Empire of oils, except linseed oil, and has also prohibited the exportation of oil-bearing nuts and seeds, lard and refined tallow.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on the Extra.]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

Another German Trip to Yarmouth.

Jan. 10, 11.55 p.m.

A German airship has passed over Yarmouth and dropped several bombs, doing a good deal of damage to property and inflicting some loss of life.

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

How Business lost to the Germans can be Recaptured.

Writing in the *Export World* and *Commercial Intelligence*, Percy A. Reuse says:

The German manufacturers, in their greatest number, do all they can to assist their export merchants, whose value to themselves they fully realize, and very rarely indeed are they to be found trying to sell directly to importers in South America, excepting in special instances where it is necessary for the proper consumption of the article that stocks be held abroad, in which case they have their own branch houses.

The workman of Germany, having had a technical education, seems to have developed a desire to work on new articles, and uses his energy in overcoming difficulties which tend to add to the cost of an article. He frequently brings before his master ideas for the cheapening of the manufacturing processes. Contrary to the procedure in this country, one finds very little trade unionism opposition in Germany to the division of labour or to the adoption of new methods of production. The German goods are well finished in order to catch the eye. It is a majority of British goods the finish seems to be the last thing considered, yet it is all-important amongst Latin races. The German manufacturer is troubled if his article cannot be boxed. The British manufacturer is troubled if he has to box his article.

It is not claimed by the writer that German goods are the equal of British goods, but the facts of the case are that if one wishes to do business in poor countries, it is necessary to supply goods which those countries can afford to take and at the prices they are accustomed to pay. So long as the article will perform the work required, its attractive appearance, and within the limits of the pocket, that article will sell. The writer has personally explained to many South American workmen the great defects, for example, of stocks and dies made in Germany, but the reply is, "We cannot afford to put so much money on one side as is required to purchase the British article, and these German goods are so cheap that we can buy others when they are done with."

Other contributory causes to success in those markets are difference in insurance and freight rates, rebates or bonuses on certain goods, but I cannot here enter upon these matters for lack of space.

Much has been said about the German traveller. I refer to this point later, but in my opinion he has not been a very great factor in the success of building up the German export trade.

Having outlined briefly the principal causes of German success, I will now turn to the other side of the question. Owing to our increasing exports due to our growing colonial demand, we have not felt the loss of this great trade. Patterns have been brought over by British travellers in very large quantities from time to time and shown to manufacturers, who have declined to make the articles—sometimes with good reason.

It is very rarely that the British exporters are consulted with reference to overseas markets, yet no one is more qualified to speak with authority on these various markets than the men who have spent their lives in intimate relationship with them, and who are daily, one might say, receiving fresh information as regards the trade conditions, patterns and goods required. I consider this should be remedied.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

In view of the air raid the special constables in London have been called out.

The Russians are successfully pursuing the retreating Turks, inflicting heavy losses.

The Yarmouth authorities say positively that the aircraft which visited that place were aeroplanes.

A Dutch naval launch has been blown up by a mine in the Scheldt, five of the crew being drowned.

It is feared that the French submarine Saphir has been sunk, while on patrol duty near the Dardanelles.

Heavy snowstorms are still reported from Belgium and France, where the Allies continue to progress.

At King's Lynn houses were demolished, and front doors burst in by the bombs dropped from the German airships.

The damage done by the German airship raid was very slight, while the casualties were only two men and two women.

Through the promptitude of the officials in extinguishing all lights, Cromer cleverly escaped attention from the German airmen.

Their Majesties the King and Queen reached London several hours before the appearance of the German aircraft at Sandringham.

Six German airships made a raid on the English coast on Tuesday night, and dropped bombs on Yarmouth, King's Lynn and other places.

NEWS.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news, and "Russian Opinion of the English" appear on page 3.

Several Bills were read a first time at a meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Some interesting football chatter from our Home sports correspondent will be found elsewhere.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Sanitary Board Election:
H.K. Football Shield Meeting—5.30 p.m.

Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Saturday, January 23.

Sale of curios, etc.—G. P. Lammett's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.
Sale of blouses and dresses at 6, Des Voeux Road Central—G. P. Lammett—11 a.m.

Friday, January 20.
Opening of "The Grottoes," season, Theatre Royal—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, January 30.
Carnival Fete, H.K. University.

Tuesday, February 2.
The H.K. Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd., Hongkong Central Estate and West Point Building Co., Ltd., meetings of shareholders—11.30 a.m. to noon.

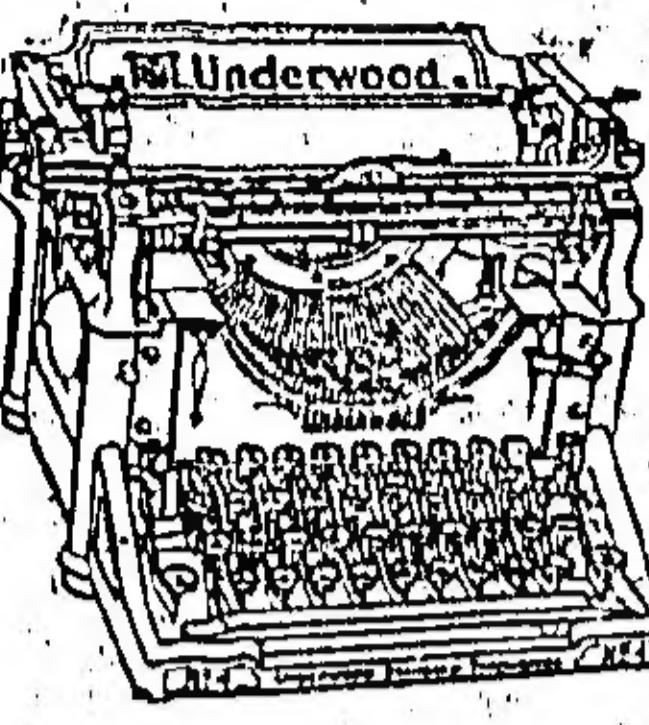
Tuesday, February 9.
The H.K. Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., meeting of shareholders—noon.

(Continued on page 10.)

NOTICES

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Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1913.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES

South China Morning Post.

Afterwards.

What is to be done with Germany at the end of the war? Some may think these are early days in which to discuss a question of such moment, the more so that it is still in the air; but people are already discussing it, and in any case, every great question is most important while it is still in the air. It can then be most easily moulded; afterwards, when it has assumed more or less concrete shape, discussion is worthless. What, then, must be done with Germany? Merely to defeat her is not enough. She has been guilty of more than making war. She has been guilty of more than merely a breach of international law, bad as that is. She has been guilty of a crime against civilization, a crime of the worst description aggravated by depravity, baseness and barbarity of the culprits kind. For every crime punishment must be inflicted, reparation must be made; and, if the punishment does not wholly fit the crime, it should come within measurable distance of so doing.

Daily Press.

The Panama Exposition. No nation on the face of the earth excels the American in "boasting" a national undertaking. Few better illustrations of this can be afforded than the manner in which they have endeavoured—and very successfully endeavoured—to sustain public interest in the Panama-Pacific International Exposition project at a time when the thoughts of the whole world were daily concentrated on the great tragedy which is being enacted in Europe. When the war broke out it was widely assumed that the Exposition would be postponed because so many nations were directly involved in the war and the commerce of the rest was more or less detrimentally affected by it, but the idea of postponing the Exposition does not seem to have been even considered by the organising body. A statement issued by the President of the Committee of Management some six weeks ago described the Exposition as being "nearly five per cent. completed"; the exhibit space had been over-applied for; participation arrangements by the States of the Union were "the greatest ever known in Exposition history"; and, notwithstanding the European war, the President was able to say: "We shall still have with us active participants as many foreign nations as have ever been represented at any Exposition."

China Mail.

Military versus Commercial Possibilities of Aircraft. It has been believed from the earliest days of the modern aeronautical movement that the military and naval uses of the flying machine would prove to be one of the most important of its earlier applications. This view, it will readily be admitted, has been more than justified, so much so that to-day, we learn, there is scarcely a machine that "takes the air" in Europe that is not on Service duty. This is a fact that probably the most ardent supporter of the military usage of the flying-machine would have scarcely ventured to predict prior to the outbreak of hostilities. Certainly, if five or six years ago anyone had been bold enough to assert that at the beginning of the year 1915 there would be scarcely a machine flying in Europe other than military duty, it would have sounded incredible.

How Singapore Punishes Cruelty to Animals. A Cantonese bullock-cart driver, was sharply dealt with by the second court magistrate, at Singapore last week, for gross cruelty in working a bullock with a large bleeding abscess on its shoulder; also for needlessly beating the animal with a stout rattan. The magistrate, in sentencing the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment without the option of a fine, said he was only sorry that he could not order him to be flogged.

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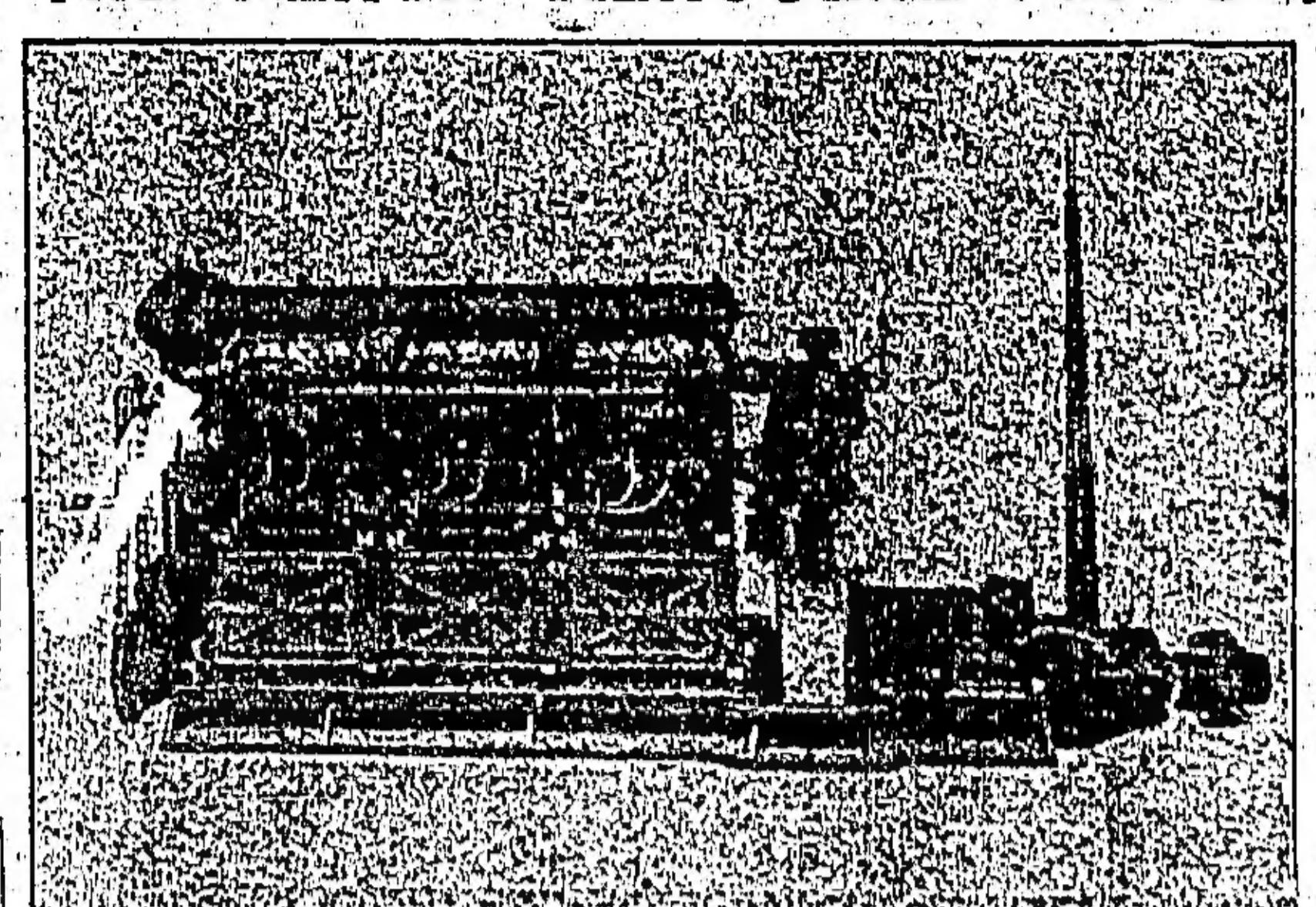
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GENERAL NEWS.

Sienkiewicz Honoured
Petrograd, December 11, by way of London, 2.30 p.m.—Henry Sienkiewicz, author of "Quo Vadis" and holder of the 1905 Nobel prize for literature, to-day was elected honorary member of the Russian Academy of Sciences. The Poles are greatly gratified by the honour thus conferred on the writer, which is generally considered to be a unique one for a Pole.

The Arab Steed.
A society has been formed in Cairo for preserving the pure-bred Arab horse. It is said that recent changes in the lives and habits of the Bedouins have resulted in the deterioration of these horses. A practical horseman of wide experience says that as a rule the Arab horse is now no better treated than our own horses, whatever may have been true of the old days when such poems as "The Arab to his Steed" were written.

New Lieutenant Governor of Palawan.

The Governor General of the Philippines has nominated (and the Commission has confirmed) the appointment of Lieutenant Reid to be Lieutenant-governor of Palawan, with effect from January 16. Lieutenant Reid has resigned his position in the Scouts to accept this appointment and will go immediately to his station at Brook's Point.

China's Model Troops.
The model army recently organised by President Yuan Shikai was to leave Peking on the 13th January for Shantung to pay respect to the Temple of war gods Kwan Wu and Yofei and there to take oath to serve the state. The President has detailed General Yin Chang to inspect the army. The Ministry of the Interior, according to the vernacular press, is trying to obtain an authentic picture of the ancient warrior Yofei.

Forcible Vaccination in the States.

Fifty-six passengers, including many San Franciscans, on the Oregon Express, recently found themselves in the clutches of the police and the health authorities of Oakland and were forcibly vaccinated before they were allowed to go to their homes or hotels. Several of them objected, says the San Francisco Examiner. Women with babies were especially obdurate. But the threat of ten days' quarantine brought them all to the vaccine point.

Shantung Railway Station.

The railway station at Tsinanfu of the Shantung Railway was in course of construction by a German Company; but owing to the war the work was suspended for the present. Now it has been decided by the Japanese authorities to continue the construction and tenders were invited from contractors on the 9th. This sounds very fine, of course, but really amounts to very little, as the station was all but complete three years ago; only a few unimportant extensions had been postponed.—*National Review*.

Sargent's Portrait of R.L.S.

Bought by an American.
New York, December 13.—It was learned to-day that Mr. George D. Smith, dealer in rare books and manuscripts, was acting for Mrs. Payne Whitney when he purchased Sargent's portrait of Robert Louis Stevenson at the sale of the Stevenson collection last month. He paid \$14,500 G. for the work. The portrait was painted at the Stevenson home in England and shows the famous author pacing the floor of his dining room nervously tugging at his moustache.

Lighter Ships for Mexican Coast.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Patrol duty on the Mexican coast will be left to lighter ships in January, when the battle craft of the Atlantic fleet assemble at Guantánamo, Cuba, for winter manoeuvres. The Minnesota, long on Mexican duty, was ordered to Philadelphia to-day for overhauling and the Texas and Rhode Island, the only other battleships in the Gulf of Mexico, do not need to visit the yards, and will go directly to Guantánamo. Rear-Admiral Fletcher will leave Hampton roads with the rest of the fleet about January 16. The cruiser Tacoma, now in Haitian waters, will relieve the Minnesota at Vera Cruz and be joined later by the gunboat Sacramento.

NOTICE

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RUSSIAN OPINION OF THE ENGLISH.

A Russian Engineer Officer's Candid View.

He was a Russian "military engineer," or an officer of the "Engineers," as you would say. Russian military engineers are acknowledged as the "intelligentsia" of their Czar's Army. The infantrymen are its backbone, its muscles; the Cossack officers its warm blood, coursing swiftly in its veins, producing that sparkling spirit and dash for which they are famed; the cavalrymen—of the Guards, Hussars, and the Uhlians—its social cream; The Engineers are the "intelligentsia" of the Russian Army.

He had just come from Russia on an important Government business, and I was anxious to hear by word of mouth the news from home, which I have recently been obliged to follow in cold print:

"Tell me first of all what they think of our new Allies, the English and their Army."

"Well," he said, "it is a curious feeling they have in Russia about it. We hear so little about it. Of course, we fully realise everybody who only reads the papers—that the English Navy is doing silently a great work. Without it I should not be here, we could not have any intercourse with England, which is so vital to all of us the Allies. We understand that the English Navy is in every sense of the word the Mistress of the Seas and that the Germans have simply got to submit to her rule. We were awfully pleased and excited over that affair at the Heligoland Bight and every English victory at sea. We saw in them proofs that the English naval traditions are alive to-day, that modern English sailors are the same sea wolves as in the days of Nelson."

"And yet?"

"And yet, I must say, our people are rather disappointed. Not in the English Navy, but in the naval power in general. Again I mean only the general public, who have not a thorough understanding of military matters and the close interdependence between the naval power and the progress of land operations."

"In short, there is not enough spectacular element in the naval war for them?"

"Exactly. But those of us—that is to say, all educated Russians—who realise that it takes at least two to bring about a jolly good fight have no doubt as to who will come out the best of the coming grand fight in the North Sea.—*Daily Mail*.

"And now?"

"Ah, now we know!" he exclaimed, with a note of triumph in his voice. "We have followed with admiration the work of the English Army in France and in Belgium. That retirement—at Mons! That wonderful stand at Ypres!"

"Do they realise in Russia," I interposed, "that since the arrival of the English troops on the Continent there has been hardly a single important occasion when they had to deal with equal

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TO LET.—European house, No. 156, Praya East.—Apply Property Office, JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.

TO LET.—No. 3 "Lymoon Villas" Kowloon. Apply to SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION.

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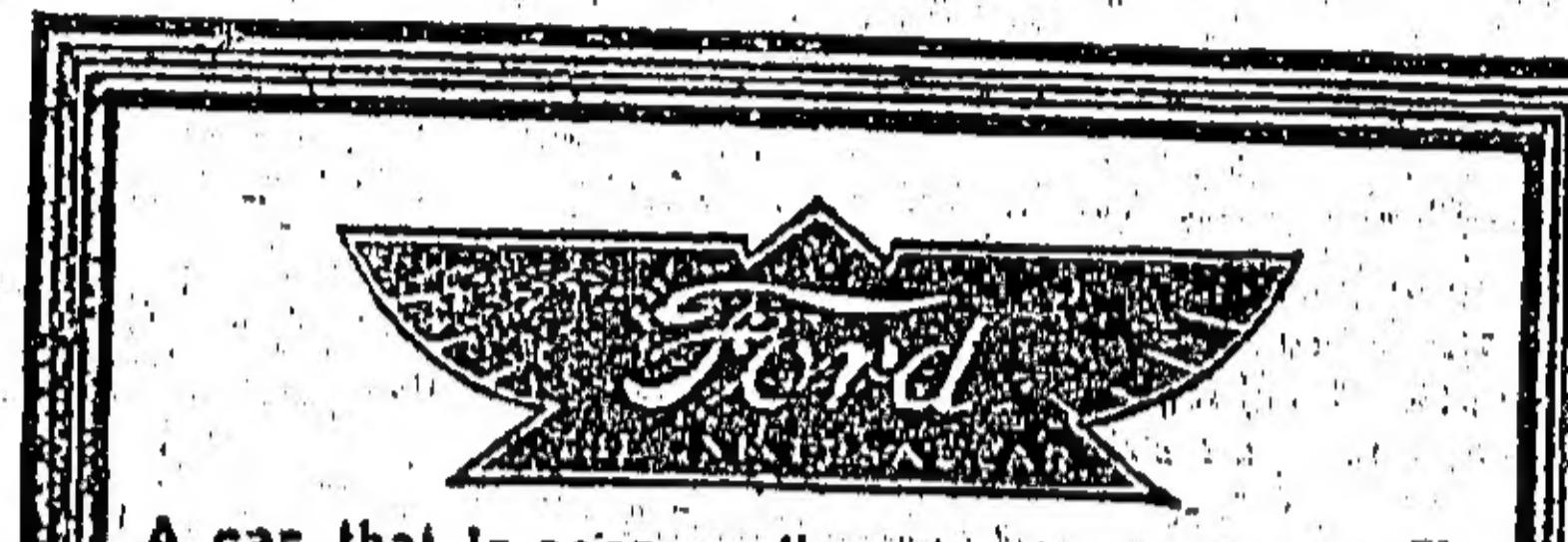
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The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

A BOAT-LOAD OF THIEVES.

A boatload of thieves is the epithet which the Crown Solicitor applied to five men and a woman, who recently profited by their occupation as lighter-workers to steal part of the cargo of which they had the handling; and the judge who heard the case was so far in agreement with the sentiment that he sentenced four of the accused to lengthy terms of imprisonment with hard labour. Such a case is of particular importance in a Colony like Hongkong where thousands of tons of cargo are shipped or unshipped every day in the year, Sundays excepted; and the offence is one which we have had reason to discuss before in these columns. Apart from the loss in value, thefts such as this, as the Crown Solicitor pointed out, entail endless trouble on the steamship companies and the consignees.

That the practice of cargo-pilfering is a common one we all know; and that it is a lucrative occupation is proved from the fact that the woman concerned in the case could afford to offer a bribe of \$200 to the Chinese sergeant if he would pass the matter by. Much of the stealing which occurs in connection with the transfer of cargoes could, with tolerable ease, be prevented. Many light articles and many odd piculs of rice or coal, or armfuls of cotton, are taken by the sampans people, almost under the very noses of the Chinese police. This is particularly the case with goods that are dumped down on the Praya and which, from what we have occasionally seen, seem to be regarded more or less as common property by the Connaught Road coolies and their children. We have suggested before that much loss might be avoided, in this direction, if a reasonable margin of the Praya West were railed off, and none but persons having the right to be there allowed within it. Such a barrier would also prevent much insightlessness, naughtiness and danger to traffic. At times we have seen bricks, sand, cement or timber straggling more than half-way across the road—a thing particularly pleasing to motorists or to persons riding in rickshas at night.

For the thieving that goes on in the Harbour itself, from ships or from lighters, it is by no means so easy to suggest a remedy, for it is evident, from the case under discussion and from the numerous smaller charges at the Police Court from time to time, that the water police are not wanting in due vigilance. But even if the water police-force were thrice as great, it would have more than its work cut out to keep an eye on the hundreds of thousands of coolies, male and female, who are employed in loading and unloading—by which we do not, of course, mean to deny that this branch of the Force could with advantage be enlarged. Practically the only measure that would be lastingly effective, to our way of thinking, would be a system of surprise-visits by the police to sampans, junks and lighters. If more frequent and unexpected searches were made, it is likely that quite a fair amount of unaccountably missing cargo might be brought to light from time to time.

Fruits of Foreign Aid.

According to a Peking telegram, the amount secured from the new salt revenue for 1914 totals no less a sum than Th. 42,000,000, while the income, after allowing for all expenses, exceeds the revenue from the Maritime Customs. More than that, even better results are expected next year, for the estimate drawn up by the Ministry of Finance shows that the income is computed at close on half as much again. These are facts which must be very comforting to the officials in Peking, and, as a Shanghai paper remarks, they show that, without adding in the least to the actual amount of taxation levied upon the people, the reorganisation of the system of levy can be made to realise very much larger sums than are at present obtained. There is another fact upon which stress should be laid,—namely, that these satisfactory results are the direct consequence of foreign assistance. Sir Richard Dane has done fine work for China since his appointment, and the facts cited above should be sufficient to show the authorities in Peking that they will be serving the best interests of their country by continuing the policy of selecting men of his type to lead a hand in the great task of financial reorganisation upon which China must embark if the Republic is to be made a success.

"Hunst'n."

Hunstanton—by the way, the Norfolk people call it "Hunst'n"—is not the sort of place which one connects with air raids. It must be in the neighbourhood of thirty years since we built sand castles on its beach and delved for bait in its mud. In late years we believe the place has "come on" considerably as a seaside resort. There used to be "Old Hunst'n" and "New Hunst'n." Perhaps the two have joined hands by now. The chief thing one remembers about the town is the extraordinary distance to which the tide retires, and the rapidly with which it comes in. In this respect the Wash is hard to beat, though Morecambe Bay runs it close. In a sense we would rather any other watering-place than Hunstanton had suffered by the raid, for we have dismal forebodings that those joke-makers who love the obvious will be unable to resist the temptation to point out to the rest of the world the stupendous appropriateness of the Germans' gravitating towards a town blessed with such a name.

Chinese Classics or English?

We have often spoken of the scarcely satisfactory education in written and spoken English that is given in our local schools. Practically every business man in the Colony has, at one time or another, found that, on engaging a lad fresh from school, he was faced with the language difficulty. The boy could neither express himself readily nor understand readily what was said to him, and his writing a lengthy letter in tolerably correct English was a thing out of the question.

We fully appreciate the drawbacks under which school-masters are working, in having to deal with boys who, the moment school is over, fall back on their own language and never by any chance speak a word of English in their home life. This latter fact, however, seems to us all the more reason why additional stress should be laid on the thorough teaching of English during school hours. We know that the education authorities attach special importance to the teaching of the Chinese classics; but, from our non-professional point of view, this seems to be, in a large number of cases, waste labour, seeing that the majority of the boys in the Hongkong schools will eventually become clerks, and thus will have considerably more need for English than for their own literature. We cannot believe that the schoolmasters of (e.g.) Rome devote more time to teaching Horace and Livy than to imparting a sound knowledge of modern Italian to boys who are destined to become bank clerks, or that the schools in Ireland allow more time for Irish literature than for English grammar.

DAY BY DAY.

THERE ARE MANY WHO ENCOUNTER ADVERSITY THAT ARE HAPPY; WHILE SOME IN THE RACE OF RICHES ARE MISERABLE, EVERYTHING DEPENDS ON THE FORTITUDE WITH WHICH THE FORMER BEAR THEIR MISFORTUNE AND ON THE MANNER IN WHICH THE LATTER EMPLOY THEIR WEALTH.—Tacitus.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 61; clear.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 62; clear.

The Mails.

U.K. and Canadian Mails—Closed per a.s. Indo Maru at 8 a.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per a.s. Yingchow at 3 p.m. to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Due per a.s. Dumbarton-morrow.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the Telegraph published 37 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 38 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s 9.3-16d.

Re-naming Prize Ship.

The ceremony of re-naming the prize ship Tannenfels is to take place at the Naval Dock to-morrow afternoon.

To-morrow's Election.

The election of two members of the Sanitary Board takes place to-morrow. Voting is at the Supreme Court from 4 to 6 p.m.

Absconding Coolie.

It is reported to the Police that one, Yung Tung, a ricksha coolie of Kowloon who was told off to collect money from other ricksha coolies, has absconded with the takings.

Fell into the Hold.

Wan Ching, a cook employed on the a.s. Heungshan, has been taken to the Government Civil Hospital, suffering from injuries sustained through falling down the hold.

Kalian Output.

The total output of the Kalian Mining Administration's mines for the week ending January 9 amounted to 67,083.12 tons and the sales, during the period to 51,117.86 tons.

Notes Lost.

Mrs. Abraham, of Aston Road, Kowloon, informs the police that, on January 19, between 7 and 7.15 p.m., she lost, or left in a public ricksha, a brown leather photo case which contained one five dollar note and three one dollar notes.

Found Hanging.

The body of a Chinese bricklayer, Ma Shing, aged about 32, has been taken to the public mortuary. He was found by a friend, hanging from the scaffolding of some new buildings on Praya East. The police believe the case to be one of suicide.

Arcadia's Cargo.

The cargo shipped by the s.s. Arcadia on the 18th inst. included 136 bales of cocoon, 185 bales of raw silk and 117 packages of tea for London; 172 bales of raw silk for Lyons; and 127 bales of raw silk and 15 cases of human hair for Marseilles.

A.D.C. Dance at the Hongkong Hotel.

Last night the members of the local Amateur Dramatic Company who recently performed in "Snow-white," held a dance at the Hongkong Hotel. The Band of the 74th Punjabis was in attendance, and a thoroughly enjoyable evening was passed.

Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Trophy.

The final of the competition arranged by the members of the Zepplins Club for Mrs. Anstruther's New Year Cup will take place on Tai Hang Range on Saturday, the 23rd inst., commencing at 2 p.m. It is expected there will be over 30 competitors.

Victoria Theatre.

There was a good attendance at the Victoria Theatre last night and Tuesday night, when the melodramatic and highly entertaining film "Theresa the Adventures" was screened. This is a well-arranged Scandinavian play, splendidly presented and full of exciting episode.

"Two good romances," "The Lost Husband" and "Bloomer and the Hobble," were also shown, together with three stories of a more domestic character. An amusing song and patter turn was contributed by Mr. Billie Graham, a comedian who is passing through the Colony.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.**THE AIRSHIP RAID.**

An Affair of No Military Significance.

The Germans.

The Germans have once again been indulging in what Earl Kitchener the other day happily described as "spectacular display." Their airships have paid a visit to certain East Coast towns, and though their stay does not appear to have been of long duration they have managed to do some damage. The towns of Yarmouth and King's Lynn have suffered most. But

the total casualties, so far as is

revealed by the messages to hand at the time of writing, are two women and two men killed and a certain number injured. There is apparently not an armed man amongst them. The raid, therefore, has no military significance whatever.

It certainly represents no positive gain to the Germans and has in no degree caused any real harm to Britain. Its object was, no doubt two-fold. In the first place it was intended to create a panic in England.

But past experiences of a similar kind have shown that the British people are not just at present subject to attacks of "nerves." They are keeping their wits about them and are in no danger of being scared by visits of this character.

To Cheer Berlin.

Most of all, the Germans were

no doubt spurred on to make the

raid so that the Berlin public

might be cheered up by fanciful

stories of an "invasion of Eng-

land" by airships. And we may

depend upon it that the most is

being made of the affair along

these lines. But, as we have said,

the raid means no real advantage

to the enemy and the only effect

it will have in England will be to

give a further fillip to recruiting.

The German aviators would not

appear to be content with aiming

at ordinary game, since they

evidently had it in their minds to

include Royalty in their "bag."

That is what the dropping of

bombs near Sandringham implies,

but, happily, Their Majesties had

been in London for some hours

before the appearance of the

enemy's aircraft in the neighbour-

hood of the Royal residence.

Our Way.

One cannot help comparing a typical German raid like this with the efforts of the British and French airmen.

When the Allies carry out

such a raid as this, they

will be sure to do it in a

more effective manner.

Cowardly Blackguardism.

These latter practices are, as

is well known, in contravention

of the Hague Declaration.

It is worth noticing that quite re-

cently President Wilson formally

protested to the belligerents

against such practices.

THE TRIAL OF A CONCUBINE.

Remarkable Evidence at the Sessions To-day.

At the Criminal Sessions.

This morning, a woman, named Chan Sui-i, was again before

Sir William Rees Davies, (Chief Justice),

on an indictment charging her with unlawfully

converting to her own use the sum of \$1,900, and also with stealing

<p

EXPEDITING A SETTLEMENT.

Indian Case Put in the List.

The case in which the parties are Hafiz Karim Bux (plaintiff), and Noor Din and Mohammed Din, trading as dry canteen, coffee-bar and supper-room proprietors at Murray Barracks and Singapore, (defendants) was again mentioned in the Summary Court this morning. Plaintiff, being a partner, asked for an account of the partnership business, and that defendants pay him whatever sum be due.

Mr. J. M. Gardiner appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. P. W. Goldring represented the defendants.

Mr. Gardiner said the case was still in the course of settlement.

Mr. Goldring:—I think it will be settled.

Mr. Gardiner thought it would be more speedily settled if it were put in the list.

The hearing was fixed for the 29th inst.

ARMED ROBBERY ALLEGED.

\$288 Worth Stolen from Hollywood Road House.

Si Po-iu, a married woman, living at 225, Hollywood Road, reports to the Police that her house has been entered by armed burglars and robbed of a quantity of jewellery, clothing and money, valued at \$288.

She states that, at half past eight in the evening, while she, her mother-in-law, son and child were in the house, someone knocked at the door, and called out: "Please let me in. I have left my ear-rings behind."

On opening the door she found a man "with something in his hand," and behind him, two others, one armed with a revolver and the other with a small knife.

While one man pointed a revolver at her, threatening to shoot if she made a noise, the other two searched the room. The search continued for fifteen minutes, at the end of which the two seekers decamped, taking with them the booty mentioned above.

The third man seems to have waited till his confederates were clear with the plunder, and then to have withdrawn himself, obligingly shutting the door after him.

Up till the present nothing appears to be known as to the three men's whereabouts or identity.

A NEAT POINT.

No Unlawful Possession of Abandoned Property.

At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. F. A. Hazelton, a Chinese was charged with the unlawful possession of nine bags of coal, including Admiralty briquettes.

Mr. Agassiz, of Messrs. Warding and Agassiz, defended.

The evidence was to the effect that the defendant was seen dredging in the harbour about 300 yards from a coal wharf at Mong Kok.

J. Marshall, Naval Coal Depot, in reply to Mr. Agassiz, said the cost of recovering the briquettes would be greater than their value to the Admiralty.

His Worship:—But no-one has a right to dredge there?

Witness:—No, unless they are permitted to do so. The Admiralty do not want these people dredging here if they can possibly keep them away.

Mr. Agassiz said that, according to the witness, the Admiralty had definitely abandoned property in these briquettes, and where property was abandoned there could be no unlawful possession.

Sergeant Grant said defendant had no business to dredge without a permit.

His Worship discharged the defendant.

ALLEGED DRUGGING.

A Queer Robbery Story.

A Chinese girl named Loung Si-ising, living at 189, Hollywood Road, seems to have gone through an unenviable experience, if the story told by her to the police be correct.

She states that, at about half-past two in the afternoon of January 18, she went to a house in Caine Road (number unknown) accompanied by a woman called Sim Koo, to call upon a man who had expressed a desire to take her as his concubine. After being kept waiting for somewhere about an hour, she was given a cup of tea; and from that time, according to her account, she remembered nothing more until 6 o'clock in the evening of the 19th, when she awoke to find herself in her own home, and short of two gold bangles valued at \$80. The police have the matter in hand.

SELLING LIQUOR.

Police Prosecute Unlicensed Dealer.

At the Police Court, this morning, Li Chi, 228, Queen's Road West, was prosecuted by Inspector O'Sullivan for selling intoxicating liquor without a licence.

Defendant pleaded guilty and was fined \$300.

After the case had been disposed of, Mr. Shenton, of Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon and Hartson, appeared and intimated that he had been instructed to defend. He thought there was some explanation with reference to the charge, but unfortunately, the owners had been in his office since 8.30 a.m. and they had only just been discovered. He knew very little about the case beyond the fact that the whole of the wine was bought from Messrs. Hughes and Doughty.

Mr. Hazelton:—But they were selling it without a licence.

Mr. Shenton said they bought their stock, which was licensed, and its stock.

It was decided that the fine be paid and that permission be given to apply for a re-hearing within a week.

Inspector O'Sullivan asked for an order forfeiting the wine.

This was granted, the police being instructed not to take any further steps for a week.

T. K. K. CHANGES.

British Skipper's Place Taken by a Japanese.

Says the *Cablenews American*, Captain Alfred Granville Stevens, R. N. R., has resigned from the employ of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, according to word received here by the Tenyo Maru.

Captain Stevens, who was in command of the Nippou Maru, retired from the Japanese service after turning his vessel over to the Government for use as a troopship. What Captain Stevens' intentions are is not known. He is now in Japan with his wife. The Nippou is now in command of a Japanese skipper, Captain Togo, who formerly had one of the smaller Marus. Under the agreement with the Japanese Government in connection with the subsidy, the Toyo Kisen Kaisha can employ no other European captains outside of those who now possess Japanese papers.

Another interesting piece of news brought by the Tenyo was that Captain H. Stanley Smith retains command of the Shinjo Maru. While Capt. Smith was being questioned by a board of enquiry at Yokohama concerning a collision between the Shinjo and the breakwater there the big turbine was taken on to Manila and China by Captain W. O. T. S. Filmer, reserve skipper, who has returned to San Francisco as a passenger.

Sergeant Grant said defendant had no business to dredge without a permit.

His Worship:—But no-one has

WAR ITEMS.

German's Opinion of Tommy.

The Berlin correspondent of the Dutch paper *Nieuws Van Den Dag* writes that in Germany it is now admitted that the English soldiers were under-estimated, and that it is due to the English soldiers that not only the French but the Belgians are fighting with unexpected dash, the English bringing courage, perseverance, and spirit to the Allies' troops. It is even acknowledged that it is owing to the English soldiers that the operations have lasted so long on the western front, particularly as the English were capable of tackling so many German troops there that it was impossible to send sufficient reinforcements to General Hindenburg's Army in the East. The German military authorities, adds the correspondent, now see that they have to beware of the English troops, and therefore the English are hated by the Germans, while they pity the Belgians and sympathise with the French.

Germans Short of Horses.

The *Echo de Paris* learnt, at the close of November, from its Rome correspondent, that it was noted in the recent fights in Flanders that the Germans very seldom used cavalry. Since the beginning of the war they have lost a considerable quantity of horses which they cannot replace. It can now almost be said that the German cavalry no longer exists.

A Disturbed Christmas Dinner.

The inhabitants of Southend were eating their Christmas dinner when tremendous gunning was heard. Thousands rushed to the cliffs and scanned the sky with glasses. They saw two aeroplanes above the Thames flying at a great height and speed towards the North Sea. It is stated at Sheerness that three British machines tried to outflank the German machines which however were too fast and disappeared in the mist. It was quite clear over the land but nothing was heard of any bomb-dropping.

Gallant Feat of Arms.

A thrilling story of a magnificent feat of arms by British troops has been related to an Express correspondent in Northern France. One day the Germans made a terrific onslaught on the British lines to the north of Ypres at the first glimmer of dawn, and succeeded in breaking through. The British troops were taken by surprise, and one company of a Highland regiment was sent off. They fought furiously, but in spite of all their efforts the greater part were taken prisoners. The broken line was reformed and delivered a counter-attack that must rank as one of the great feats of British arms. Not only were the Germans driven back again beyond their original positions, but every captured Highlander was retaken. The men who had been for a time in the hands of the Germans seized rifles dropped by the flying enemy, and helped to make the rout complete.

Captain Kendall, R. N. R.

Captain Kendall, R. N. R., who was in command of the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland when she went down in the St. Lawrence, and who, on the outbreak of war, was appointed Lieutenant Naval Commander of the liner Calgarian, which had been requisitioned by the British Admiralty, has been advanced to the rank of Commander of the Calgarian, which is acting as a scout cruiser.

The Late Admiral Mahan and the War.

The late Admiral Mahan made the following interesting comment on the war in a letter written last October to Messrs. B. F. Stevens and Brown, his London agents:—I take this opportunity to express to you the vivid interest with which I am following Great Britain's course in this war. But the testimony to the upright, courageous and efficiency of her Imperial rule, given by the strong adhesion and support of India and the Dominions, is a glory exceeding that of pitched battle and overwhelming victory.

Trampling on the Stars and Stripes.

A very remarkable story is published in the *Daily Telegraph* of German vandalism at a chateau in France owned by an American citizen. When a detachment of British soldiers

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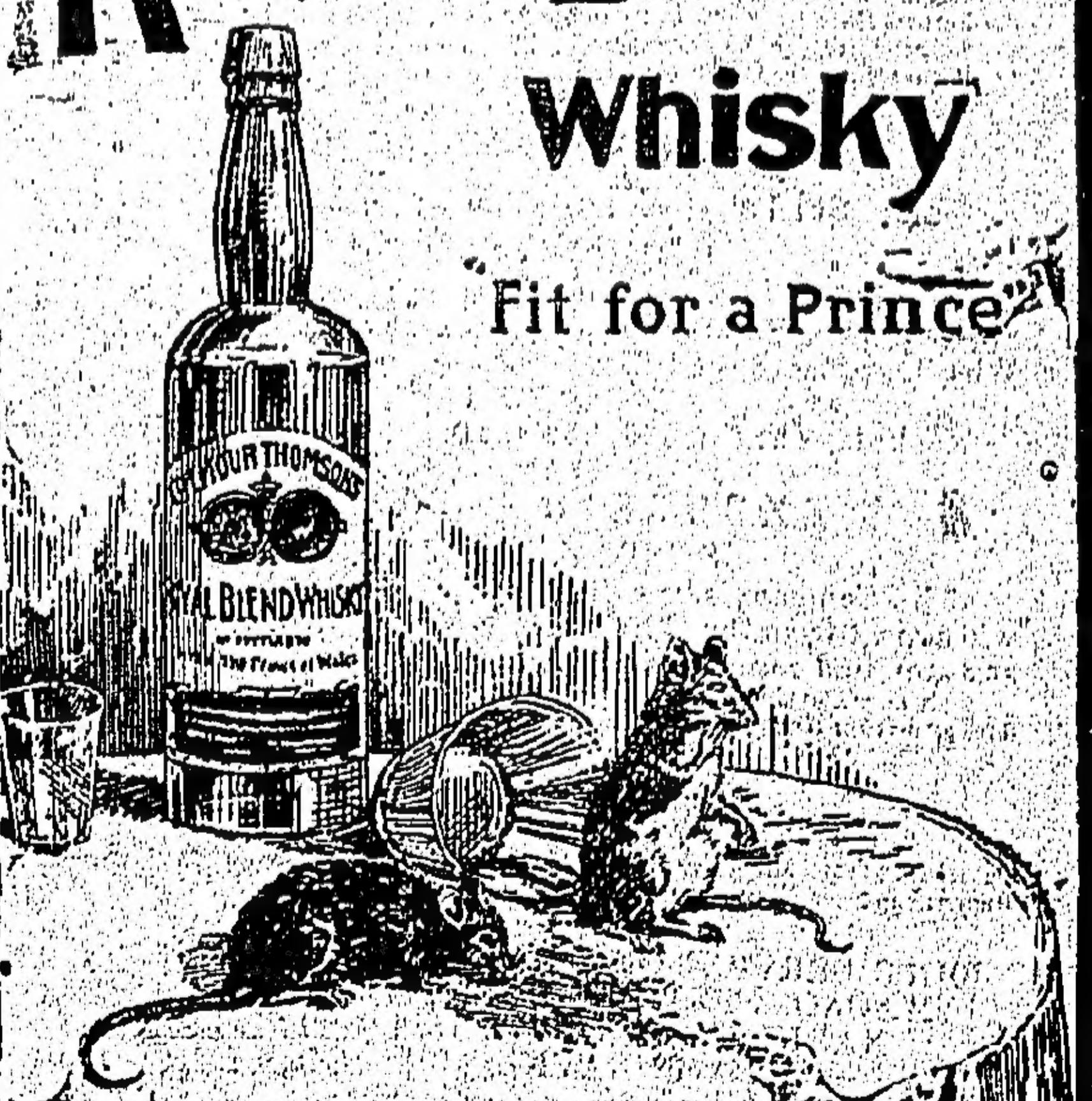
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of the above Company formerly
held by Messrs. Siemens & Co.
and are prepared to accept risks
from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER
D'EXTREME-ORIENT.
Prince's Buildings.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

From CALCUTTA, PENANG and SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"FOOKSANG."

having arrived from the above
Ports Consignees of cargo by her
are hereby informed that their
goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo, impeding the discharge
or remaining on board after noon
the 22nd inst., will be landed at
Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be
affected.

Bills of Lading will be count-

signed by:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

Mouse—Where's that d-d cat now.

SHIPPING

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents,
Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East.—16, DES VŒUX ROAD, HONG-KONG. SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street. MANILA: Manila Hotel.

TICKETS SUPPLIED to EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.

TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.

BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.

LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED

Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS
SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION):

| Steamers. | Arrive Hongkong from Australia. | Sail Hongkong for Australia. |
|-----------|---------------------------------|------------------------------|
| TAIYUAN | 18th Feb. | 21st Feb. |

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Butterfield & Swire.

Telephone No. 93.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

Regular Service Between

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The S.S. "Orissa," tons 5,436, Capt. Langlands, will be despatched for Shanghai, Vladivostock, Khabarovsk and Moji on the 22nd January.

The S.S. "Umta," tons 5,412, Capt. Babb, will be despatched for Shanghai, Kobe and Moji on the 4th Feb.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, Jan. 15, 1915.

Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO & WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAMBOAT Co., Ltd. and CHINA NAVIGATION Co., Ltd.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

THURSDAY, 21st JANUARY,

5.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 5.00 p.m. Kinshan.

FRIDAY, 22nd JANUARY,

8.00 a.m. Heungshan. | 8.00 a.m. Honam.
5.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 5.00 p.m. Fatshan.

Single Fare by Night Steamer..... 6.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for Return by day Steamer)..... 10.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer..... 4.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer..... 8.00

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui Tai, tons 1,651 | s.s. Tai Shan, tons 2,006

HO-GKONG TO MACAO.

Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf. Sundays at 8 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m. Sundays at 8 a.m. & 1.30 p.m.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 24th JANUARY.

The Company's new Steamship TAISHAN will depart from the COMPANY'S WING LOK STREET WHARF at 8 a.m. and return from Macao at 1.30 p.m.

N.B.—The Company will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 8 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

REDUCED FARES 2nd CLASS AND DECK.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

s.s. Sui An.

Departure from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 8 p.m. Departure from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD. & THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

s.s. Sainam, 588 tons and s.s. Nanning, 469 tons.

One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.

Booking Office open daily (Sunday excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—

HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

HOTEL MANSIONS (First Floor),

Opposite the Blake Pier.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

| Destination. | Subject to Alteration | | Sailing Date |
|--|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|
| | Steamers. | T | |
| MARSEILLE AND LONDON, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez & Port Said | Katori Maru Kamo Maru Shimizu | T. 19,000 T. 11th 16,000 | THURS., 28th Jan. at 10 a.m. TUES., 9th Feb. at 10 a.m. |

| | | | |
|--|--|------------------------|--|
| VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama | * Shidzuoka Maru Sado Maru Capt. Asakawa | T. 12,500 T. 12,500 | SATUR., 23rd Jan. at noon. TUES., 9th Feb. at noon. |
|--|--|------------------------|--|

| | | | |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|
| SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursdays Island, Townsville and Brisbane | Hitachi Maru | T. 13,500 | FRIDAY, 12th Feb. at noon. |
|---|--------------|-----------|-------------------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------|
| CALCUTTA via Spore, Penang and Rangoon | Hakata Maru | T. 12,500 | TUESDAY, 26th Jan. |
|--|-------------|-----------|--------------------|

| | | | |
|--|-------------|----------|-----------------|
| BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo | Bombay Maru | T. 5,000 | MON., 25th Jan. |
|--|-------------|----------|-----------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|
| SHANGHAI, Kobe, & Yokkaichi | Colombo Maru | T. 5,000 | WED., 27th Jan. |
|-----------------------------------|--------------|----------|-----------------|

| | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|
| SH'AI and Koba | Capt. Sakamoto | T. 5,000 | Jan. at 11 a.m. |
|----------------------|----------------|----------|-----------------|

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| NAGASAKI, Kobe | Tango Maru | T. 13,500 | TUES., 9th Feb. at 5 p.m. |
|----------------------|------------|-----------|---------------------------|

| | | | |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| KOBE & Yokohama | Mishima Maru | T. 16,000 | THURS., 28th Jan. at 11 a.m. |
|-----------------------|--------------|-----------|------------------------------|

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

| Steamers. | Displacement. | Leave Hongkong. |
|-------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Katori Maru | 20,000 tons | Thursday 28th January |
| Kamo | 16,000 " | 11th February |
| Kashima | 20,000 " | 25th February |
| Mishima | 16,000 " | 11th March |
| Suwa | 25,000 " | 25th March |
| Atsuta | 16,000 " | 8th April |
| Yasaka | 25,000 " | 22nd April |
| Miyasaki | 16,000 " | 6th May |
| Kiano | 16,000 " | 20th May |
| Fushima | 25,000 " | 3rd June |

FOR AMERICA.

| | | |
|------------------|-------------|----------------------|
| * Shidzuoka Maru | 12,500 tons | Tuesday 26th January |
| Sado | 12,500 " | 9th February |
| Yokohama | 12,500 " | 23rd February |
| Awa | 12,500 " | 9th March |
| Shidzuoka | 12,500 " | 23rd March |
| Tamba | 12,500 " | 6th April |
| Aki | 12,500 " | 20th April |
| Sado | 12,500 " | 4th May |

*Terminus Yokohama

For further information apply to

Telephone No. 292.

T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

| For | Steamers. | To Sail. |
|------------------------|-----------|----------------------|
| H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG | Singan | 22nd Jan. at 11 a.m. |
| MA'ILA | Huichow | 22nd Jan. at noon. |
| SHANGHAI | Liangchow | 24th Jan. at d'light |
| HAIPHONG | Sungkhang | 25th Jan. at 11 a.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Tean | 26th Jan. at 4 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Kanchow | 26th Jan. at 4 p.m. |
| MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO | Kueichow | 2nd Feb. at noon. |

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

"S.S. LINTAN" and "S.S. SANUI"

MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhuia," "Taming," and "Tean." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

| | Steamship | On |
|---------------------|------------|-----------------------------|
| HAIPHONG via Hoitow | Taksang | Fri., 22nd Jan. at 8 a.m. |
| SHAI, Y'hama & Kobe | Fooksang* | Sat., 23rd Jan. at d'light |
| MANILA | Yuensang* | Sat., 23rd Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| SHANGHAI | Hangsang | Tues., 26th Jan. at d'light |
| MANILA | Loongsang* | Sat., 30th Jan. at 3 p.m. |
| KOBE | Laisang | Tues., 2nd Feb. at d'light |

FOR THE MANILA CARNIVAL.—January 31st to 7th February, 1915.

A special reduced fare of \$50 for Return Passengers will be issued for our sailings to Manila on the 23rd and 30th January, available for 30 days from date of issue. Passengers taking out these tickets are exempt from the Head Tax.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing" and "Kumsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

+ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Weihaiwei.

† Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage.

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice.

"SHIRE" LINE SERVICE—HOMeward.

For Steamer. Date of Departure.

LONDON Radnorshire 30th Jan.

TRANS-PACIFIC "SHIRE" & "GLEN" JOINT SERVICE.

VICTORIA V'GR. STLE. TACOMA & PLAND. Glengyle 23rd Jan.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. No. 9. Agents.

[9]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking passengers and cargo at current rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. Agents.

[14]

THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD & ENGINEERING Co. OF

HONGKONG, Ltd.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVERS & REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGECASTERS, BRASS & IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL ELECTRICAL & MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

WELDING & CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.

Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 787' x 88' x 34'6"

Pump empty Dock in 2-3/4 hours.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES throughout the Shops, ranging up to 100 Tons.

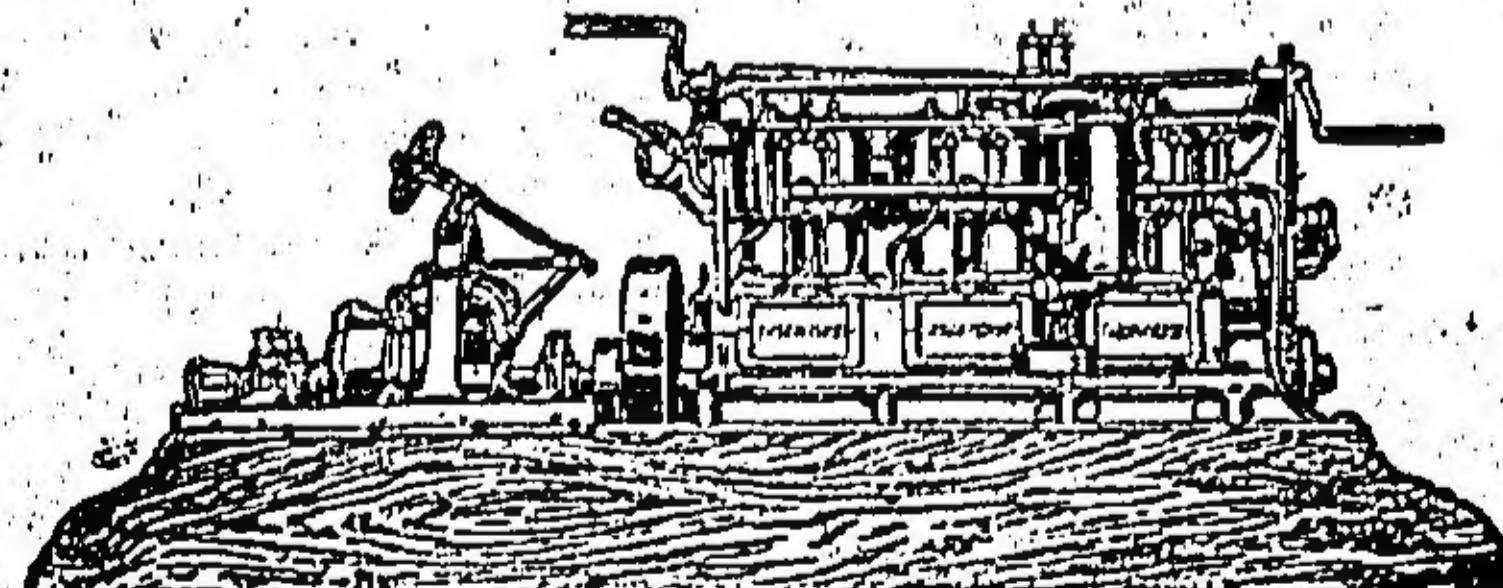
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets etc.

AGENTS for:

JOHN I. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.

PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-1/2
150 B. H. P.

As supplied to the British Admiralty & War Office.


C.6 type Motor and Reserve Gear.
B.H.P. Paraffin 70. Petrol 80.

MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUN BOATS, LAUNCHES, HOUSEBOATS AND PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

MOTOR PUMPING AND LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, etc.

Dockyard Manager

11 a.m. to 12 noon at the Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINIA, AND JAPAN, AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address—“TAIKOODOCK.”

TELEPHONE NO. 215.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

| Destination. | Vessel's Name. | For Freight Apply To | To be Despatched. |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| London | Radnorshire | J. M. Co. | 21, Jan. |
| M'les, L'don via Spore etc. | Katori M. | N. Y. K. | 28, Jan. |
| London via Usual Ports of Call | Nubia | P. & O. | 29, Jan. |

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

| | | |
|---|-----------|----------|
| San Francisco via Shai & Japan &c. Tenyo M. | T. K. K. | 26, Jan. |
| Via, B.C. & S'pore etc. Shidzuoka M. | N. Y. K. | 26, Jan. |
| Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Tacoma M. | C. S. K. | 28, Jan. |
| New York via Ports & Suoz Cana Chinese P. | S. T. Co. | 8, Feb. |
| Via, B.C. T'ma via K'lung, Japan Panama M. | C. S. K. | 19, Feb. |
| Vancouver via Shai & Japan &c. Monteagle | C. P. R. | 24, Feb. |
| San F'co via Manila & Japan &c. Persia | P. M. Co. | 2, Mar. |

AUSTRALIA.

| | | | |
|-----------------------------|------------|-----------|----------|
| Australian Ports via Manila | Hitachi M. | N. Y. K. | 12, Feb. |
| Australian Ports | Aldenham | G. L. Co. | 14, Feb. |

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

| | | |
|---|------------|----------|
| Shai, Vladivostek, Kobe & Moji Orissa | D. S. Co. | 22, Jan. |
| Swatow, Amoy and Foochow | D. L. Co. | 22, Jan. |
| Bombay via Spore, Port Shai, Penang & Colombo | Maru | 24, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Liangchow | 24, Jan. |
| Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama | V. Ciotat | 26, Jan. |
| Manila, Cebu and Iloilo | Team | 26, Jan. |
| Shanghai | Oriental | 27, Jan. |
| Kobe and Yokohama | Mishima M. | 28, Jan. |
| Delagoa Bay, D'ban, E. L'don & Co. | Surat | 29, Jan. |
| Kobe | Laisang | 2, Feb. |
| Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama | Tango M. | 2, Feb. |
| Shai, Moji, Kobe and Y'hama | Namur | 9, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Tijpnas | 10, Feb. |
| Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, &c. | Tijtaroom | 10, Feb. |
| Java | Tjikembang | 10, Feb. |
| Japan | Tjilintj | 10, Feb. |
| Shanghai | Tjiluwong | 10, Feb. |
| African Ports | Tjibodas | 10, Feb. |
| | Tjimanoeck | 10, Feb. |
| | Salamis | End Feb. |

TO SAIL

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

S.S. "CHINESE PRINCE"

on or about the 8th February, 1915.

For freight or information, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE.

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

via SUEZ CANAL for BOSTON & NEW YORK.

via PANAMA CANAL for NEW YORK.

For freight and further information apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1914.

Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. ss. KOREA arrived at San Francisco on the 18th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The ss. UMTA sailed from Calcutta on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on or about the 29th inst.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Wuhu, Br. ss. 1,277, H. T. Howard, 14th inst.

Amoy, 12th inst., Ballast & S.

Tacoma Maru Jap. ss. 3,830, T. Hamada, 15th inst., Manila, 12th instant.

Gen. O. S. K.

Hongkong, Fr. ss. 7,12, Marquerto, 13th inst., Haiphong, 10th inst., Gen.

A. R. Maru, 2,953, Aldenham, 17th inst.

Singapore, 11th inst., Gen. J. M. & Co.

Huichow, Br. ss. 1,222, Sharpe, 18th inst.

Haiphong, 15th inst., Gen. E. S.

Singan, British, 1,057, Troubridge, 18th inst., Haiphong, 16th inst., Gen.

Orissa, Br. ss. 3,355, D. H. Langlands, 18th inst., Saigon, 12th inst., Gen. D. S. & Co.

Drifur, Norw. ss. 1,102, J. Bing, 10th inst.

Swatow, 18th inst., Gen. C. S. N. Co.

Itakushima Maru, Jap. ss. 2,652, Homura, 15th inst., Miike, 12th instant.

Coal—D. L. & Co.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. ss. 4,072, N. Doryobi, 19th inst., Shanghai, 16th instant.

THE HONG KONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1915.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Four Bills Read a First Time.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. S. B. C. Ross.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. W. Chatham, C. M. G.

The Hon. Capt. Supt. of Police, Mr. C. Mollinave Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

Mr. M. J. Breen, Clerk of Councils.

New Member.

The Hon. Mr. S. B. Carne Ross took the oath as a member of the Council. The Hon. Mr. Ross takes the seat rendered vacant by the departure on leave of the Hon. Mr. Halifax.

The Committees.

His Excellency said that he had to appoint all the Committees. As the Finance Committee he appointed all the members of the Council, except the Governor, with the Colonial Secretary as Chairman. To the Public Works Committee he appointed the Hon. Director of Public Works, Chairman, the Hon. Colonial Treasurer, the Hon. Messrs. Wei Yuk, Hewitt and Shellim. The Law Committee he appointed as follows:—The Hon. Attorney General, the Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, the Hon. Messrs. Pollock, Landale and Lau Chu-pak.

Cemetery By-laws.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the following amendment of by-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, recommended by the Sanitary Board:—Cemeteries, B. Chinese Cemeteries.—By-law No. 13 of the Cemetery By-laws made under Section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance No. 1 of 1903, and published at page 1555 of the Ordinances, Volume II, is hereby repealed, and the following By-law substituted therefor:—“13. Each cemetery shall be laid out in sections of such size and arranged in such manner and such cemetery or any part thereof may be set apart for interments after exhumation and for the storage of the remains in pots or urns as may be directed by the Board.”

The Hon. Attorney General seconded.

His Excellency said this by-law was to give effect to the extended policy of exhuming the remains of the dead or conserving the bones—placing them in pots in the cemetery, and thereby rendering available land in which the bodies were interred for further interments. The days were somewhat farreng when the Chinese would adopt cremation, which was really the only solution for the overcrowded state of our cemeteries.

Stamp Ordinance.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The main object of this Bill is to give the Governor-in-Council power in exceptional circumstances to authorize the stamping after execution of documents which

cannot be stamped after execution under the existing law. It also provides that the consent of the Attorney General shall no longer be necessary to prosecutions under the Stamp Ordinance. The requirement of this consent dates back in the Hongkong Ordinance to the year 1868, and no similar provision is known to exist in connection with the Stamp Acts.

Appointment of Deputy Official Receivers.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to remove doubts as to the power of the Governor to appoint Deputy Official Receivers and as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed to be Deputy Official Receivers or to act as Deputy Official Receivers or attached to the office of the Official Receiver before the commencement of this Ordinance.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to give the Governor express power to appoint Deputy Official Receivers, to remove doubts as to his power to do so in the past, and to remove doubts as to the validity of the acts of persons appointed Deputy Official Receivers, or to act as Deputy Official Receivers, or attached for duty to the office of the Official Receiver.

Exportation of Military Stores.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Military Stores (Exportation) Ordinances, 1862 and 1814.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide a specific penalty for acts done in contravention of proclamations prohibiting the exportation of certain articles, and to define the term “export”.

Alien Enemies’ Affairs.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to provide a specific penalty for acts done in contravention of proclamations prohibiting the exportation of certain articles, and to define the term “export”.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Ptes. D. G. Cheeseman and O. H. Super to Scouts Co., Gr. A. D. Bailey to No. 2 Section Artillery Bttery, Pte. A. E. Cocks to Scouts Co.

Transfer.—Pte. D. S. Eddie from Right Section M. G. Co. to Signalling Section and Pte. J. S. McIntosh (No. 1734) from Lt. K. V. R. to Engineer Company dated 2. 1. 15.

Russian Revenue.

Two sets of estimates were recently introduced in the Russian Duma. The first of these related to the administration of indirect taxation and the Government spirit shop. The receipts of the latter for 1915 are estimated at 305,570,000 roubles (\$66,557,000), as compared with 1,307,251,000 roubles (\$130,725,180) in the current year. The expenditure for 1915 is estimated at 125,681,000 roubles (\$23,568,160) as compared with 242,635,316 roubles (\$24,253,511) in 1914. The second set of estimates is that of the Customs department, which, taking into consideration the war and its detrimental effect on normal traffic, shows an estimated revenue for 1915 of 235,912,490 roubles (\$22,591,249), as compared with 374,785,888 roubles (\$7,478,508) in 1914.

Liquidators or against alien enemies where the interests of justice seem to require that such should be done on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper instructions owing to the existence of the creditor against the alien enemy.

Another object of the Bill is to provide expressly that actions against liquidators shall bind the alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up.

The Bill also gives the Court power to stay actions against

KOWLOON RAILWAY STATION.

Report on the Progress of the Building.

The following report on the progress made with the construction of the Kowloon Railway Station was laid before the Legislative Council this afternoon:

The contract for building the superstructure has now run for 10 months of the period of two years.

Of the approximate amount of Kang On’s contract, namely \$173,847, there has been paid up to the end of the year \$39,411.70 but this does not give a fair comparison of the progress of the work.

Brickwork generally is up to within a few feet of the first floor level. Granite work is somewhat lower as the brickwork has to precede it. The colonnades to the Star Ferry

is up to roof level. No flooring has yet been laid but the preparation of wood blocks, joists, floor boards, materials for concrete and re-enforcement is well forward.

All door and window frames

are complete and glass doors and windows are being prepared. Timber for roof trusses has been cut and is seasoning in stacks.

Indents have been forwarded to England for all necessary fixtures unobtainable in the Colony, with the exceptions of the clock and bell, rain water gutters and down piping, and electric fittings. There has been some delay in the supply of blocks owing to the wet autumn when several firings at the brickworks near Canton were spout. So far the progress of the work is satisfactory, and there is nothing at present to indicate that the completion of the contract will be overdue.

Allen Enemies’ Affairs.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill intituled An Ordinance to amend the Alien Enemies (Winding up) Ordinance, 1914.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The object of this Bill is to

provide a specific penalty for acts done in contravention of proclamations prohibiting the exportation of certain articles, and to define the term “export”.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued yesterday by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Joined.—The undermentioned members having joined the Corps are posted as follows:—Ptes. D. G. Cheeseman and O. H. Super to Scouts Co., Gr. A. D. Bailey to No. 2 Section Artillery Bttery, Pte. A. E. Cocks to Scouts Co.

Transfer.—Pte. D. S. Eddie from Right Section M. G. Co. to Signalling Section and Pte. J. S. McIntosh (No. 1734) from Lt. K. V. R. to Engineer Company dated 2. 1. 15.

Russian Revenue.

Two sets of estimates were

recently introduced in the Russian Duma. The first of these related to the administration of indirect taxation and the Government spirit shop. The receipts of the latter for 1915 are estimated at 305,570,000 roubles (\$66,557,000), as compared with 1,307,251,000 roubles (\$130,725,180) in the current year. The expenditure for 1915 is estimated at 125,681,000 roubles (\$23,568,160) as compared with 242,635,316 roubles (\$24,253,511) in 1914. The second set of estimates is that of the Customs department, which, taking into consideration the war and its detrimental effect on normal traffic, shows an estimated revenue for 1915 of 235,912,490 roubles (\$22,591,249), as compared with 374,785,888 roubles (\$7,478,508) in 1914.

Liquidators or against alien enemies where the interests of justice seem to require that such should be done on account of the impossibility of obtaining proper instructions owing to the existence of the creditor against the alien enemy.

Another object of the Bill is to provide expressly that actions against liquidators shall bind the alien enemies whose affairs are being wound up.

The Bill also gives the Court power to stay actions against

HOME FOOTBALL.

END OF PRESS BOYCOTT—COMMENTS ON THE LEAGUE BATTLES.

(From our Special Correspondent)

London, Dec. 18.

The boycott of football by the London press has once more broken down. For a fortnight only the bare results of matches have been published, without any foreword as to the Saturday programme. The War Office, however, seems satisfied with what is being done by the football authorities to aid recruiting and the newspapers have decided to withdraw their opposition to the game. That this opposition was injurious is suggested by the further drop in the attendances. On Saturday only 75,000 spectators, at a rough estimate, attended the thirty games in the three chief Leagues as compared with 110,000 a week ago. How great has been the reduction as compared with the part of visiting teams were Bradford City’s draw with Sheffield Wednesday, and Tottenham Hotspur’s victory over Notts County. This was the London Club’s first win away from home.

Second League.

Arsenal ... 1
Preston N. E. ... 2
Birmingham ... 1
Huddersfield ... 0
Clapton O. ... 0
Notts F. ... 0

Derby County ... 2
Bury ... 1
Fulham ... 0
Wolverhampton W. ... 1
Grimsby ... 2
Blackpool ... 0
Hall City ... 2
Barnsley ... 1
Leeds City ... 7
Leicester Fosse ... 2
Lincoln City ... 3
Bristol City ... 1
Stockport O. ... 2
Glossop ... 1

Played on the ground of the first named club on Dec. 12th.

Positions of the Clubs.

Goals

P. W. D. L. F. A. P.
Derby C. 18 11 2 3 32 11 24
Huddersfield 17 10 2 5 25 15 22
Preston N.E. 17 8 5 4 23 10 21
The Arsenal 18 4 6 32 23 20

Birmingham 16 7 4 5 26 16 18
Bristol C. 18 7 4 5 26 16 18
Fulham 17 8 2 7 27 21 18
Surrey 18 8 2 6 31 30 18
Barnsley 18 8 2 6 18 22 18
Wolver. W. 17 3 7 27 21 17
Hall C. 18 7 3 6 23 21 17
Grimsby 17 6 5 6 17 28 17
Stockport Q. 18 6 4 6 19 19 16
Clapton O. 17 5 6 8 19 20 14
Bolton C. 17 6 3 8 20 26 15
Notts F. 18 5 5 8 24 32 15
Leeds C. 17 6 4 8 29 27 14
Blackpool 18 5 1 10 18 28 11
Leicester F. 17 4 2 11 17 38 10
Glossop 17 3 31 16 33 9

It is curious how the fortunes of clubs vary. At the start of the season the Arsenal were hailed as the leading side in the Second League. Then came the sensational advance of Huddersfield to be followed by the ascendancy of Derby County. At the present time the last named are undoubtedly the best team in the competition, having scored as many goals as any of their rivals and having had fewer registered against them. Gaining another victory in their home match with Bury after losing the first goal they are now strongly established at the top of the table. Both the Arsenal and Huddersfield are having a bad time. Following other reverses, the London Club was defeated at home for the first time, and Huddersfield lost

A GROUNDLESS ALLEGATION.

Well-Known Singapore Firm’s Action.

Pengang, January 7.—In the

Supreme Court to-day, before Mr. Justice Ebdon, Messrs. Katz Bros.

sued Kang Fook-cheong for

\$2,172. The defendant resisted

the claim on the ground that

plaintiffs were an alien firm.

Mr. Harvey, counsel for plaintiffs,

stated that stories had got about

in the bazaar and had caused

great annoyance, and he was

anxious to have the case heard in

open court as other debtors might

take the same attitude.

After evidence had been given

by Mr. Waugh, his Lordship said

it had been shown that no one of

consequence held shares except

British subjects. Considerably

less than a third of the capital

was in German hands. The firm

had all its branches in British

territory and there was no ground

whatever to support the defence

that Katz Bros.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions from Madame Gains to sell by Public Auction on SATURDAY, the 23rd January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the premises, No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central.
100 Dresses.
50 Blouses.
On view.—On day of Sale.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 25th January, 1915, commencing at 11 a.m. at the Officers' Mess, 74th Punjabis, Observatory Road, Kowloon.
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.
On view on day of sale.
Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China and Curios (Just arrived from the North, being the property of the well known Dealers, Messrs. Kwong Yung & Co.)

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY & TUESDAY, the 25th & 26th January, 1915, commencing each day at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

A Valuable Collection of Antique China & Curios from Sung to Ming Dynasties and Kanghi to Tewkwoong periods, comprising—

5-coloured and blue and white vases, plates, bowls and figures, etc.

Sang-de-boeuf vases, white Goddess of Mercy, Ming.

Bronze incense burners and vases, Ming.

Crystal, agate and jade snuff bottles and ornaments, etc.

5-coloured and blue and white plaques.

Blackwood screens inlaid with 5-coloured and blue and white porcelain plaques, etc., etc.

Also

Soochow red wood curio cabinets, flower stands, tables, etc.

N.B.—The Undersigned will give a 2-weeks' guarantee as to the genuineness of the articles offered.

Catalogues will be issued.
On view from Friday, the 22nd.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

NOTICE

HONGKONG FOOTBALL
CHALLENGE SHIELD

Entries for the above competition will close on Friday, 22nd instant.

A meeting will be held that evening at 5.30, in the offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., (top floor), to make all necessary arrangements. Each team entered is invited to send a representative.

J. C. TAYLOR,
Hon. Secretary,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

SINCON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.

IRON, STEEL, METAL and HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Ship-chandlers, Nos. 39 and 57, Hing Loong Street, 2nd Street, Central Market) Telephone No. 55.

Don't forget after the Showaper and Light Refreshments ALEXANDRA CAFE, Open Till Midnight.

ENTERTAINMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 22nd January, 1915

The all powerful & Dramatic Picture
in 4 Parts—4,000 Feet Long.

BLIND LOVE

Showing a Gipsy Girl's Devotion to a Blind Man
also

New Comic, Historical & Interesting Films.

Matinees every Wednesday, Saturday & Sunday.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

20th, 21st & 22nd Jan.

A SET OF GREAT COMIC FILMS.
"MAX'S MARVELLOUS CURE."
"ANTIQUARY BURGLARS."
"TOO MUCH PARCELS POST."
"THE INCOMPATIBILITY OF TEMPER."
"A JOLLY GOOD PAL," etc., etc.

Saturday, 23rd Jan.
"HIS SON'S ACCUSER"
in 4 parts—Length 7,000 Feet

THEATRE ROYAL.
HONGKONG.

For a Short Season Only,
Commencing FRIDAY, JAN. 29.

MAURICE E. BANDMAN

Presents

Messrs. Philip Braham &

Campbell's Co.,

THE GROTESQUES

The Laughter-makers.

From the Savoy Theatre, London. In addition to a full musical programme of solo and concerted numbers the Company will play the undermentioned Extravaganzas on the following dates:

Friday & Saturday 29 & 30 Jan.
"THE VILLAGE CONCERT."

Monday & Tuesday 1 & 2 Feb.
AMATEUR THEATRICALS.
"All Right on the Night"

Wed. & Thurs. 3 & 4 Feb.
"THE TELEPHONE BELLE."

Friday & Saturday 5 & 6 Feb.
"THE MAYOR'S MATINEE."

Please note that on each change of performance, the entire musical programme is also changed.

Prices \$3, \$2, \$1.

Doors open 8.30 p.m., Curtain
9.15 p.m.
Booking at Moutrie's.

NOTICE.

SMOKE
Embassy
CIGARETTES
& TOBACCO

Amber Cigarette Holders
are given in exchange for
Coupons as packed with these
Cigarettes.

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSION

15, Morrison Hill Road.

Over 30 years ago the late Lord Beaconsfield testified to the benefits he received from HIRNOD'S CURE, and every postbag similar letters to-day.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

A French Remedy for all Diseases of the Liver. Always keep a box of this Cure, and every postbag similar letters to-day.

HIRNOD'S CURE for ASTHMA

FAMED FOR 40 YEARS.
Sold in him by all Chemists and Stores throughout the Country.
Dwars of Imitations.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, December 4, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

| | | |
|--|---------|------|
| Carambola, Yeung To | 0 | 檸檬子 |
| Coconuts, Ye Tsu | each 12 | 椰子 |
| Grapes—Po Tai Tsu | lb. 30 | 金李 |
| Lemons, China, Ling Meng | " | 檸檬 |
| America, Kam Shan Ling Meng | " | 金李 |
| Lichees Dried, Lai Chi, small Stone | " | 山楂 |
| Fresh, | " | 楂 |
| Oranges, (Canton) Shan-shang Tim Ching | lb. | 桔子 |
| Sweet, | " | 蜜桔 |
| Pears, (American), Kim San Shoot Lay | " | 山梨 |
| (Canton), Cooking, Shu Li | " | 沙梨 |
| Peanuts, Fa Shang | " | 花生 |
| Paramimons Large, Hung Tsu | " | 紅棗 |
| Fine-apples, 1st quality, Pun Ti Po Lo | each " | 本地波羅 |
| 2nd | " | 中等波羅 |
| Plantain—Tai Chiu | " | 大蕉 |
| Plums, Swatow, Hung Lai | " | 紅梅 |
| Pumelo, Siam, Chin Lo Yau | each 15 | 檸檬 |
| Shanghai, Lo Kwat | " | 上海梨 |
| Walnuts, Hop To | lb. 15 | 核桃 |
| Green, Sang Hop Tao | " | 綠核桃 |
| Water Melon, (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa | " | 哈密瓜 |

VEGETABLES, &c.

| | | |
|---|--------|------|
| Artichokes, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Ah Chi | lb. | 丁頭 |
| Beans, (French), Macao, Oh Moon Pin Tau | " | 澳門豆 |
| (French) Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Pin | " | 上海豆 |
| Spout, Ah Choi | " | 荷葉 |
| Long, Tau Kok | " | 長豆 |
| Beet Root, Hung Choi Tau | each 8 | 紅根菜 |
| Bitter Squash, Fu Kwa | " | 苦瓜 |
| Brinjals, Green, Ching Yuan Kwa | " | 青茄子 |
| Red, Hung Ke | " | 紅茄 |
| Cabbage, Chinese, (common), Kai Tsui | " | 普通芥菜 |
| Cabbage, Shanghai, Ye Tsui | " | 上海芥菜 |
| Cane Shoots, bunch, Kau Shin | lb. | 甘蔗 |
| Carrots, Kam Shan | " | 金針 |
| Celery, Chinese, Tong Kan Tsui | " | 唐芹 |
| Chillies Dried, Kon Lap Chin | " | 乾辣椒 |
| Red, Hung Fei Chiu | " | 紅椒 |
| Green, Ching Lap Chin | " | 青椒 |
| Curry Stuff, English, Ka Li Chu Liu | each 2 | 印度香料 |
| Cucumbers, Ching Kwa | " | 青瓜 |
| Garlic, Sun Tsu | " | 蒜 |
| Ginger, young, Sun Tsu Keung | " | 老姜 |
| old, Lo Keung | " | 嫩姜 |
| Horse Radish, Shanghai, Lik Kan | " | 洋蔥 |
| Indian Corn, Suk Mai | each 5 | 玉米 |
| Lettuce, Yeung Shang Tsui | " | 生菜 |
| Water Chestnuts, Ma Tsui | lb. | 馬蹄 |
| Mandarin, Kwai Lam Ma Tai | " | 中柑 |
| Mushrooms, Fresh, Shang Cho Ko | " | 鮮蘑菇 |
| Musk Melon, Amer., Kam-san Hong Kwa | each | 山 |
| Onions, Bombay, Yeung Chong Tau | lb. | 洋蔥 |
| Green, Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Chong Tau | " | 上海洋蔥 |
| Parley, Kun Tsui | " | 中芹 |
| Green Peas, Ching Tsui | lb. | 青豆 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, Fa Tsui | " | 洋芋 |
| Shanghai, Sheung-hoi Shu Tsui | " | 上海洋芋 |
| Japan, Yut Fun Shu Tsui | " | 日本洋芋 |
| American, Fa Ki Shu Tsui | " | 本邦洋芋 |
| Foochow, Foo-chow Shu Tsui | " | 福州洋芋 |
| Pumpkin, Tong Kwa | " | 冬瓜 |
| Radish, Hung Lo Pak Tsui | " | 紅蘿蔔 |
| Rhubarb (Fresh), Tai Wong | " | 大黃 |
| Sage, Tee So | " | 茶樹 |
| Shallots, Kon Chung Tsui | " | 小黃 |
| Spinach, Yin Tsui | " | 菠菜 |
| Tomatoes, Fan Ke | " | 蕃茄 |
| Taro, Wu Tsui | " | 芋頭 |
| Turnips Punti, (Long), Lo Pak | " | 洋芋 |
| English, Yeung Lo Pak | " | 英國洋芋 |
| Vegetable Marrow, Chit Kwa | " | 西葫蘆 |
| (American), Ka-pan-hi Kwa | " | 美國洋芋 |
| Water Cress, Sui Yeung Tsui | " | 水芹 |
| Lily root, Lin Ngau | " | 蓮子 |
| Yams, Te Shu | " | 洋芋 |
| English, Yeung Kan Choi | " | 洋芋 |
| Tau | " | 洋芋 |

The above prices are in accordance with the Government's list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 30th ult. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:

- Flour:
 - Highest Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., per lb., ... \$4.50
 - Second Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., per lb.,10
 - Third Grade, per bag of 50 lbs., per lb.,40
- Tinned Milk:
 - Sweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,30
 - Unsweetened Condensed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,25
 - Sterilized Milk, per tin, (18 oz.),25
 - Sterilized Milk, per 1 litre tin,35
 - Eagle Brand, per 1 lb. tin,33
 - Skimmed Milk, per 1 lb. tin,20
- Sugar:
 - Cube, (in 6-lb. tins), per tin, ... 1.00
 - Refined Crystallized, per lb.,12
 - Granulated, per lb.,12
 - Soft, No. 1 quality, per lb.,11
 - No. 2, " " " " ,10
- Frozen Meat:
 - Cooking Salt, 2 cents per lb.
 - The Dairy Farm prices for frozen food and other stores published on 1st September, 1914, with all changes in prices shown in red ink, are the maximum retail prices for the articles enumerated in the price list of that date. [Approved copies signed by the Chairman and the Secretary of the Food Committee can be seen either at the Treasury or on the premises of the Dairy Farm Company in Wyndham Street.]
- Market Produce:—(See above)
- The prices of provisions imported from countries other than China (excepting those above enumerated) may not be raised more than 15 per cent. above the retail prices prevailing in the Colony on the 25th July, 1914.
- Note.—In consideration of the loss sustained by discount on subsidiary coinage, payment for all articles of food not exceeding \$2 in value (excepting the articles enumerated in clause 5 in Proclamation No. 18 of the 30th October, 1914, and in the above Schedule) shall if made in subsidiary coin be subject to an additional charge of 15 per cent.

DIARY OF WAR

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

| | |
|---------|-------------|
| Germany | Britain. |
| | Russia. |
| Austria | France. |
| Turkey | Belgium. |
| | Japan. |
| | Serbia. |
| | Montenegro. |

ARMY TERMS EXPLAINED.

Army corps is a complete army on a small scale in itself. The strength varies from 35,000 to 45,000 men.

Division is a force of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, usually with a strength of from 15,000 to 20,000 men.

Brigade is a force of infantry or cavalry. The infantry brigade is from 4,000 to 7,000 strong. The cavalry brigade is from 1,000 to 2,000 strong.

Regiment of infantry is from 2,000 to 4,000 strong. A cavalry regiment is from 500 to 1,000 men strong.

Squadron of cavalry is from 150 to 200 men strong.

Battery of artillery in the British and French armies has 8 guns and about 200 men. In the German Army consists of 4 guns and 150 men. In the Russian Army it consists of 8 guns and 250 men.

Events that Brought it About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary saves Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tirif war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Balkan-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—Jan. 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungary's Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer fire on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers. Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Bolgrad continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Australian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shot fired by Russian frontier patrol on Germans near Frotschen; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Cirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drin between Servians and

Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilbourg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege began by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces; Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege. Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion sinks German mine-layer Koenig Luise and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Ramillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Avricourt and Cirey.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiauchau be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 20.—Germans occupy Brussels.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Servians rout Austrians along the Drina.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 26.—Russians continue offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Königsberg. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Le Quesnoy, towards Mezieres.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiegne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiauchau, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hailioz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 200,000.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Rawernska, and convert Galicia into Russian Province.

September 10.—Force of 60,000 Germans marching through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

September 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.1-2 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

September 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Liège entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herkertshoek, German New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

September 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Rovigny and Brabant-le-Roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back. French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Rawernska and occupy Czernowitz. Servians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rivers Drina and Save. Announced that German cruiser Helga was sunk by hostile submarine.

September 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 600 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

September 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues. German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

September 22.—H.M. ships Aboukir, Cressy and Hogue sink by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

September 23.—Five men sentenced to death in connection with the assassination of Prince Franz Ferdinand, and others sent into penal servitude.

October 29.—Russians break resistance of last units of the enemy north of the Pilica, and the whole Austro-German Army retreats.

October 30.—Reported that the Emden enters Penang harbour and sinks the Russian cruiser Jemchug and a French destroyer. Turkish warships enter open port of Odessa and bombard Russian ships. Turkish cruiser bombs Theodosia in the Crimea.

October 31.—Germans attempt general offensive movement from Niaport to Arras, but Allies still advance. Enemy reported to be withdrawing from Dixmude.

October 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported half way to Buda-Pesth.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. Cumberland has captured nice German liners and one gunboat in Cameroons River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

Oct. 2.—Germans vigorously bombard Antwerp. British Admiralty announces adoption of mine-laying policy as a counter-measure to German activity.

Oct. 3.—French President and Ministers start on visit to congratulate armies in the field. The Czar leaves for the front. Big battle continues in France. Crown Prince's Army being repulsed near Varennes.

Oct. 4.—Germans make night attack at Tsingtau, but are defeated, losing 47 killed. In big battle Allies twice destroy enemy's lines of communication. Russians defeat and pursue Germans.

Oct. 7.—Bombardment of Antwerp continues. German commander warning populace Belgian Government removes to Ostend. German cruiser Cormoran and two gunboats sink in Kiauchau Bay. Big battle still proceeding, fighting becoming increasingly violent.

Oct. 11.—Fall of Antwerp announced. Allies still progress all along the line. Germans drop 20 bombs on Paris.

Oct. 12.—German aviators drop six more bombs on Paris.

Oct. 13.—Commander under Colonel Maritz revolts in the Cape Province, having concluded an agreement with Germans. Belgian Government removes to Havre, in France. Allies resume offensive;

"real progress" reported.

Oct. 12.—Announced that Russian cruisers sink two German submarines in the Baltic. Canadian contingent arrives at Plymouth. H.M.S. Yarmouth sinks the Markomannia and captures the Pontoporus (Emden's supply ship) off Sumatra.

Oct. 15.—Allies make further progress, occupying a line from Ypres to the sea. H.M.S. Hawke sunk by submarine in the North Sea.

Oct. 16.—Four German destroyers sunk off the Dutch coast.

Oct. 17, 18 and 19.—Further advances of Allies reported, notably on the Left Wing. French Squadron off the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Oct. 19.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden fought off Sheerness.

Nov. 9.—Colonial contingents given great reception at Lord Mayor's Show. Patriotic speeches at the Guildhall banquet. German cruiser Emden fought off Sheerness.

Nov. 10.—German cruiser Koensberg impounded in the Rufiji River, German East Africa by sinking of colliers at the river's mouth. Russians still advancing in Poland and East Prussia.

Nov. 11.—Severe fighting in France and Belgium; Germans take Dixmude, but Allies hold their own elsewhere. Further Russian advance in East Prussia.

Nov. 12.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues. British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 25.—British seaplanes, cruisers, etc., attack German warships off Cuxhaven, and novel engagement ensues. British dropping bombs on points of military significance. Russians rout Germans and Austrians, and Allies continue to do well in Flanders and in France.

Dec. 26.—Germans admit failure of their efforts on the Bzura.

Dec. 27.—The Czar arrives at the front.

Dec. 29.—Austrians in precipitate retreat in the Carpathians. The U.S. Government protests to Britain at alleged interference with American commerce by the British Fleet. Allies make good progress in Belgium and Southern Alsace.

Dec. 31.—French battleship reported to be torpedoed in the Adriatic. Union forces re-occupied Walfisch Bay. Australians occupy Bougainville, in the Solomon Islands. French occupy Steinbach, in Alsace.

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk in the Channel.

Jan. 2.—German occupation of Lodz announced. Servians everywhere repulse Austrians and take 2,400 prisoners.

Jan. 3.—Reported that an airman drops bombs on Krupp factory at Essen. Australian and New Zealand contingents disembark in Egypt. General De Wet captured. Belgrade occupied by Austrians.

Dec. 4.—Announced that, after six weeks, the Austro-Hungarian war loan of £150,000,000 is only half-subscribed.

Dec. 5.—King George returns to London.

November 16.—Votes for £220,000,000 and for a million more men passed by the House of Commons. Announced that H.M.S. Canopus is safe. German regiment annihilated south of Bixschoote. Reported that Russian Fleet leaves Helsingfors to give battle to the Germans.

November 17.—Prince of Wales leaves for the front. Mr. Lloyd George outlines financial proposals in House of Commons, including War Loan of £350,000,000.

November 18.—War Loan quoted from par to one-half per cent. premium. Japanese Ambassador leaves Constantinople. British Third Division shelled out of trenches, but brilliantly counter-attack and drive Germans back in disorder. German Fleet bombards Libau.

November 19.—Russians progressing in East Prussia and Galicia, but advance guards in Poland retiring. Division of Russian Black Sea Fleet engages the Goeben and Breslau, which disappear in mist after former is badly hit.

November 20.—German attacks in France and Belgium less severe; snow falling in Flanders. Desperate fighting between Russians and Germans between the Vistula and the Warta, Russians attacking strongly.

November 21.—British Admiralty announces elaborate system of mine defence on east coast. Australia taking steps to send unlimited number of men to the front. Russians inflict heavy losses on Austro-German forces between Czestochowa and Cracow. Russians bombard Black Sea port of Khopra, doing great damage.

November 22.—Canada enlisting an additional 50,000 men, bringing its forces under arms to 103,000. Lall still continues in France and Belgium, save for vigorous bombardment of Ypres by the Germans.

November 23.—German submarine U18 founders off the Scottish coast after being rammed by a British patrol boat. British aviators carry out successful flight to Zeppelin sheds at Friedrichshafen, doing serious damage.

Nov. 24.—Announced that Germans suffer heavy losses round Ypres, 1,200 dead being found before a trench 500 yards long.

Dec. 16.—German cruisers shell Scarborough, Whitby, killing and injuring a number of civilians. Announced that Servians have taken altogether 60,000 Austrian prisoners.

Dec. 17.—Turkey undertakes to prosecute those responsible for arrest of British Consul at Hodeidah. British Fleet bombardments concentrated in Gulf of Suez. Announced that Egypt will henceforth constitute a British Protectorate.

Dec. 18.—Prince Hussein, uncle of the Khedive, succeeds the latter, with title of Sultan. Allies continue to progress in France and Flanders, taking enemy trenches.

Dec. 20.—Rebel leader, Capt. Fourie, shot at Pretoria, after being court-martialed.

Dec. 21.—Italy demands from Turkey an explanation of the movement of 4,000 Arabs under Turkish and German officers to drive German cavalry towards Thorn.

Commercial.

The Cotton Trade.

**SUN LIFE
ASSURANCE COMPANY
OF CANADA**

Chief Office for South China, 2 Des Voeux Road.
(Powell's Buildings) Tel. 1245.

NOTICES

ESTABLISHED 1865.

ASSURANCE IN FORCE OVER
£40,000,000.
Funds Exceed
£11,000 000.

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|-------|
| THE COLOUR OF LONDON, | 16.00 |
| Loflo, Spielmann and Markino | |
| HISTORICAL RECORD OF THE IMPERIAL VISIT TO INDIA, 1911. | 8.50 |
| WHAT TO KNOW IN BUSINESS, John Quay | .80 |
| SCRUTON ON CHARTER PARTIES AND BILLS OF LADING | 14.40 |
| THE RED CROSS IN WAR, Billington | .80 |
| BRITAIN'S DUTY TO-DAY, by E. Lytton | .80 |
| ON THE TRAIL OF THE OPIUM POPPY, by Sir Alexander Heriot, 2 vols. | 20.50 |
| CHINA'S REVOLUTION 1911-1912, by E. G. Dingle | 12.00 |
| A HANDBOOK TO THE POETRY OF RUDYARD KIPLING | 8.50 |
| THE STORY OF PETER PAR, Illustrated by Alice Woodford | 1.20 |
| THE TRAINING OF A SOVEREIGN (QUEEN VICTORIA), edited by Vice-Admiral Edward | 4.00 |
| OIL CONQUEST OF THE WORLD, by F. A. Tolbot | 4.50 |
| LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1915 | 1.00 |

PUBLIC COMPANIES

HONGKONG, CANTON and MACAO STEAM-BOAT Co., Ltd.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

The Ninety Fifth Ordinary Yearly Meeting of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on Tuesday, the 9th February, 1915, 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be Closed from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 19th January, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Fourteenth Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LTD. on Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 at 12.30 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with a statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be closed from Tuesday, 26th January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Notice is hereby given that the Twenty Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited, on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Friday, 22nd January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

Notice is hereby given that the First Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd. on Tuesday, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the report of the Directors together with the statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The Register of Shares of the Company will be Closed from Friday, 22nd January to Tuesday, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive) during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
The Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Co., Ltd., General Agents for The West Point Building Co. Ltd., Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL ASSURANCE CO. OF IRELAND, now merged in THE YORKSHIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD.

We have this day taken over the Agency of the above Company, formerly held by Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co. and all communications in regard to the Agency shall now be addressed to us.

ARRATOON V. APCAR & Co.
14, Des Voeux Road.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1915.

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| LLOYD'S CALENDAR 1915 | 1.00 |

JUST PUBLISHED.
THE CREATION, THE REAL SITUATION OF EREN, AND THE ORIGIN OF THE CHINESE, by Tae Tsan Tai; With Portrait, Map and Tables..... 2.00

TO THE ELECTORS FOR THE SANITARY BOARD.

Gentlemen,
The period of three years for which I was elected to represent you on the Sanitary Board has expired, and, as I have been requested to stand again for the post, I venture to solicit your vote at the forthcoming election which will be held at the Supreme Court on Friday, 22nd instant, from 4 to 6 p.m.

As I have resided and practised in the Colony for 22 years and for more than half that time held the office of Crown Solicitor, my professional duties have brought me into contact with every section of the community in all parts of the Colony, and I have had considerable experience in drafting and enforcing the laws and regulations dealing with matters connected with the Public Health, and opportunities of observing the effect of such regulations on the welfare of the community.

All my interests are bound up in the prosperity of the Colony as a whole, and I have always endeavoured to support to the best of my ability all such measures as appeared to be conducive to the Public Health without inflicting unnecessary expense or hardship on any section of the community.

The present is not the time for advocating expensive structural improvements or radical alterations of any kind, but, if elected, I shall do my utmost to promote the Public Health by the efficient administration of the existing laws.

Your obedient Servant,
F. B. L. BOWLEY.

SANITARY BOARD ELECTION.

To the Electors:-
Gentlemen.

I had the honour of being elected by you to serve on the Sanitary Board last year, and during the few months for which I served, I did my utmost to further the interests of the Community. I have been asked to offer myself for election on this occasion and how do so.

Primarily, I may say, I am asked to stand as representing the interests of Kowloon and the Mainland but I trust that I have shown, during my former short tenure, that my energies will be devoted to all parts of the Colony. Should you honour me by electing me on this occasion, you may rest assured that I shall work in your interests without fear and without favour.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
PHILIP W. GOLDRING.

Hongkong, 20th January, 1915.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE CO.

We have taken over the agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant FIRE and MARINE policies of insurance at current rates.

By order of the Board of Directors.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary to
The General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th January, 1915.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO., 3, Duddell Street.

Hongkong, 16th January, 1915.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Wall Street, New York.

LONDON OFFICE:

36, Bishopsgate, E.C.

BRANCHES:

BOMBAY, LONDON, CALCUTTA, MANILA,

CANTON, PANAMA, CEBU, PEKING,

COLON, SAN FRANCISCO, HANKOW, SHANGHAI,

KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA.

CAPITAL PAID-UP \$3,250,000

RESERVE FUNDS..... 4,060,000

(U.S. Gold) \$7,310,000

All kinds of FOREIGN &

LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS open-

ed and FIXED DEPOSITS

received at rates to be ascertain-

ed on application.

N. S. MARSHALL,

Manager.

Hongkong, 22nd Oct. 1914.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Authorised Capital Yen 48,000,000

Paid-up Capital .. " 30,000,000

Reserve Fund .. " 19,250,000

Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:

Astoria, Haikou, Calcutta,

Changchun, Dairen, Foochow,

Hainan, Hangchow, Hainan (Port Arthur),

Hankow, Hanoi, Hoochow, Liao-Yang,

London, Lyons, Ningpo, Tientsin,

Shanghai, Taku, Tsin-Tau, Tsin-Tzu,

Takao, Tsin-Tzu, Tsin-Tzu, Tsin-Tzu,

Tsin-Tzu, Tsin-Tzu, Tsin-Tzu, Tsin-Tzu,</div

LATE TELEGRAMS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE.

(Continued from page 1.)
 German Retreat from Warsaw.
 Harbin, Jan. 15.—According to a message received in Copenhagen from Budapest, the German Headquarters has issued a communiqué which prepares the public for a retreat of the German forces from the region of Warsaw. It is indicated that the German advance is slower and that the political significance attaching to an occupation of Warsaw would not be justified by the heavy sacrifices it would entail. The Petrograd Agency wires that in the vicinity of the village of Vitkovitz, the Russian artillery fired on a German aeroplane, which dropped near the enemy's lines. Another German aeroplane landed in the vicinity of Grodzisk, owing to shortage of petrol, and was captured.

Petrograd, January 14.—On the whole front, on the night of the 12th and the following day, there was an artillery and rifle duel. One of our detachments, advancing in East Prussia in the region east of Ruzsk, repulsed the enemy's cavalry, which was supported by infantry, and stormed a series of villages, one of which was strongly fortified and was only evacuated after an attack with the bayonet. We advanced successfully south-west of Mlawa in the direction of Radzanow. The German forces on the Kozlow-Biskuny-Zakijov-Sukha front, after preparing an advance with heavy gun-fire, assumed the offensive but were easily repulsed.

The enemy, in the Borjimov-Gumin-Volia-Shialovsk region, advanced several times without result. In their advance against Gumin, the Germans attempted to cover themselves with steel shields. South of the Farm at Moghely the enemy made repeated attacks, all of which were repulsed.

Significant German Admission.
 Harbin, Jan. 11.
 The Petrograd Telegraphic Agency wires that the Staff of the German Fifth Corps has published in the newspapers the following explanation:—"As the result of unofficial communications to the papers the German public has been assured that we are on the eve of a successful attack on Warsaw. Such a view does not correspond at all with the real state of affairs. On the contrary, official communications report that the positions south and west of Warsaw are defended by significant Russian forces, consequently an advance against them and a simultaneous investment of the strong fortifications of Warsaw are not contemplated in the War Staff's plans."

Austrian use of Prisoners.
 Harbin, Jan. 11.—The Nish correspondent of the Petrograd Telegraphic Agency states that the enemy has commenced the construction of fortifications near Pelechovo, using prisoners who are working under direct fire of the Serians.

DIARY OF WAR.

SILIMPON COAL.
BUNKERS

can be supplied at cheap rate.
SANDAKAN & SEBATTIK
 (British North Borneo).
 At these ports steamers calling for bunker coal exclusively are exempt from all shipping dues and charges.

A. BUNE.

IT IS WHAT YOU GET MORE
THAN WHAT YOU PAY. THE
DOUBLE STRENGTH MEANS
DOUBLE VALUE.

LOTUS MOKHA
IS UNIFORMLY EXCELLENT.

Obtainable Everywhere.

RUTTONJEE & SON.

POST OFFICE.

Ships' Letter Boxes.

It is hereby notified that during the continuance of the War all outgoing correspondence must be posted at the General Post Office or at any of its Branch Offices.

2. Ships' Officers are strictly forbidden to receive on board their vessels any correspondence from the Public.

3. Shipmasters are not allowed to place or expose on board their vessels letter boxes for the purpose of collecting correspondence; all such boxes found exposed on board their vessels will be removed and returned to the General Post Office.

4. Shipping Companies must not receive from the Public for inclusion in their ship's Papers any bona fide commercial letters which should be left open for inspection when required.

5. Shipping Companies should state in their notification to the Post Office the exact hour of departure of their vessels in order that the public may have every facility for posting at the General Post Office.

6. Shipping Companies and Ships' Officers must send to the Post Office the correspondence posted in the Ships' Letter Boxes or received by Ships' Officers at the ports from which they sailed, or anywhere en route to Hongkong.

War risks are not covered by postal registration or insurance.

THE PARCEL POST AND INSURED LETTER SYSTEM TO BRAZIL IS SUSPENDED.

NOTICE IS GIVEN THAT ALTHOUGH EVERY POSSIBLE PRECAUTION IS TAKEN TO SECURE THE SAFETY OF ALL POSTAL PACKETS WHILST IN THE CUSTODY OF THE POST OFFICE THE POSTMASTER GENERAL CANNOT GIVE COMPENSATION FOR ANY LOSS OR DAMAGE WHICH MAY BE DUE TO THE ACT OF KING'S ENEMIES. UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR BELGIUM, BRAZIL, GREECE, OR MONTENEGRO AND NO LETTERS, BOXES, OR PARCELS FOR MALTA CAN BE ACCEPTED FOR INSURANCE.

The services to Germany, Austria, and their Colonies, and to the Ottoman Empire are suspended as are also the Parc Post services to France & Tsingtao.

The Public is informed that the late night steamer at 4:30 p.m. daily is intended for correspondence taken to the steamer by those wishing to send same after the mail has closed at the G. P. O. at 4:30 p.m. and not for correspondence posted at the G. P. O. after that time.

CHEKIANG RAILWAY PAYMENTS.
 Hangzhou, January 16.—The second instalment of payment to the shareholders of the Chekiang Railway is to be paid on February 5 at the Railway Bank in Hangzhou. On Tuesday, General Chu, Generalissimo of the province, gave his New Year's dinner at the Liutuan, on the West Lake and most of the important officials were present except the Civil Governor and Mr. Wen, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who are at present in Peking on official business. The British Consul, Japanese Consul, the Commissioner of Customs, Mr. Okohira of the Salt Gabelle and Dr. Mai were the foreign guests who were present.—N. C. Daily News.

MAILS DUE.

Siberian, Dumbo, 22nd Inst.

Siberian, Panama Maru, 23rd Inst.

MAIL CLOSE TO-MORROW.

Swatow & Bangkok—For DRUFAR, 2nd Inst., 8 a.m.

Hai-phong—For SINGAN, 22nd Inst., 10 a.m.

Philippines—For HUICHOW, 22nd Inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—For HAL-YANG, 22nd Inst., 1 p.m.

Salon—For TIPANAS, 22nd Inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 23rd Jan.

Pahkoi & Halphong—For HANOI, 23rd Inst., 10 a.m.

Siberian Mail:

Shanghai and North China

Japan via Mail (Europe via Siberia)—For SHIDUO-KA MARU, 23rd Jan., 10 a.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 23rd Jan.]

Salon, Straits, Burmah, Ceylon, Adelaid, Western Australia, India, Indochina, Egypt & Europe. (Late letter 11 a.m. to noon. Extra postage 10 cents.) Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this Contract mail)—For DUMBEA, 23rd Jun., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—For HAL-YANG, 22nd Inst., 11 a.m.

Swatow, Amoy & Foochow—For HAL-YANG, 22nd Inst., 1 p.m.

TUESDAY, 27th Jan.

Swatow—For HAIMUN, 27th Jan., noon.

THURSDAY, 28th Jan.

Straits, Ceylon, Malacca & U. Kingdom—For KATORI M., 28th Inst., 9 a.m.

Cordan & U. K. Mail:

Japan via Moji, Victoria and

Tacoma & United Kingdom via Canada—For TACOMA M., 28th Inst., 2 p.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Thursday, 28th Jan.]

Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya—For TITARO-M., 28th Inst., 3 p.m.

SATURDAY, 6th Feb.

Philippine Is., Australia, Tasmania, New Zealand and New Guinea via Thursday Island—For EMPIRE, 6th Feb., 10 a.m.

SUNDAY, 25th Jan.

Philippines—For SUNGKIAN, 25th Jan., 10 a.m.

TUESDAY, 26th Jan.

Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Honolulu, United States, South America and U. S. Kingdom via Canada via S. Francisco & U. S. Kingdom via Canada (Europe via Siberia)—For TENYO M., 26th Jan., 11 a.m.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway Shanghai Br. P. O. Friday, 11th Inst.)

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